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J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.
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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1872.

### Radical Nominations.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 18.

The Radical State Convention, in session here, yesterday made the following additional nominations: For Lieut. Governor, C. H. Brogden, of Wayne; for Attorney General, T. L. Hargrove, of Granville; for Secretary of State, Dr. W. H. Howerton, of Rowan; for Treasurer, D. A. Jenkins; for Auditor, —— Reilly; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Rev. Joseph Reid, of Franklin.

Resolutions were adopted, after a bitter debate, endorsing Holden, and asking the U. S. Senate to seat Abbott.

### Radical State Ticket.

In the nomination of Governor CALDWELL, for another term of office, the administration wing of the Radical party has met its first defeat. We, by no means, intend to be understood as intimating that Governor CALDWELL or his supporters favor in any degree the Liberal Republican movement. Indeed, we are happy to say that this new movement has attached to it no such badge of suspicion. It is well known, however, that the whole Washington City influence was thrown in favor of the late Minister to Peru, and against CALDWELL. The President's private Secretary who happens to be a relative of Mr. SETTLE and Senator POOL, were both in attendance at the Convention, and doubtless exerted all their influence, but in vain.

The moving cause of Mr. POOL's interest in the matter was doubtless his anxiety to get Mr. SETTLE out of his way in the United States Senatorial election, to take place next winter. Indeed, to further his design in that direction—it is said his brother Judge POOL will resign his place on the Bench and seek a seat in the Legislature. The Washington pressure was brought to bear so heavily upon our choleric Governor, that he is said to have become quite profane upon the impudence of Washington City officials attempting to dictate candidates for a State ticket to a North Carolina Convention.

We confess we are somewhat at a loss to account for the variance between Governor CALDWELL and President GRANT. We venture to say that in the whole country there can be found no more bitter radical, no more unscrupulous partizan, no more obsequious slave to Federal power than this same TOD R. CALDWELL has proved himself to be. If President GRANT is not satisfied with Governor CALDWELL'S subserviency to his admiration and dictation, he must indeed be hard to satisfy. So much for CALDWELL.

As for SETTLE, it would not surprise us to hear that he was a candidate for the Presidency either at Cincinnati or Philadelphia, possibly at both places. Nor indeed if the poor old Pope should soon die and had not been stripped of his temporal power, would we be at all surprised to hear that the late Confederate Captain SETTLE was a prominent candidate before the College of Cardinals at Rome for election to the Pontificate.

The other nominations made by the Conventions indicate even more plainly the completeness of the triumph of the native or scalawag element.

General CURTIS H. BROGDEN, late of the militia, has long been a wheel horse in North Carolina politics, in old times as a Democrat of the most straitest sect, and recently as a Radical of the darkest hue. For more than a quarter of a century he has been on the winning side, always deserting his colors in time to gain or retain office. He has indeed been a wheel horse of the true Conestoga breed.

Lieutenant Colonel TAZWELL L. HARGROVE, late of the 44th Regiment N. C. Troops Army of Northern Virginia, did some good fighting during the late war, and welcomed the men now his warm allies "with bloody hands to hospitable graves" wherever he met them. He is "a fire-tried Republican," and a lawyer by profession, but, as the *Sentinel* says, has "pented himself" of all he did during the war, and is now an earnest advocate of peace and office.

Dr. WILLIAM H. HOWERTON, late an officer of the 57th Regiment N. C. Troops Army of Northern Virginia, is another "fire-tried Republican," indeed he may be put down as the prince of scalawags for the State at large. Upon reflection, we will not risk our reputation for veracity upon the assertion or insinuation that he was ever under fire. "The paths of glory lead but to the grave," and Dr. HOWERTON'S career in Virginia was short.

Treasurer JENKINS is also a man of military predilections, and, during the late Kirk war, proposed to raise a company in Holden's service. We presume he too is a "fire-tried Republican."

——REILLY, nominated in the place of H. Adams, for Auditor, is entirely unknown to us.

Of the Rev. JOSEPH REID, we know nothing, save that he lives in Franklin county.

Just so. "The colored troops fought nobly," but not a single one do we find upon the State ticket. The colored voters compose seven-eighths of the Radical party, and yet upon the State ticket not a single colored man's name appears. The only recognition of the colored man was to make JAMES H. HARRIS the temporary Chairman of the Convention. Just so! Our colored troops fight nobly and vote solidly, but have rather a strong odor for office. Just so!

### Civil Service Reform.

President GRANT has issued another order promising reform in the civil service of the Government. It will be remembered that the Civil Service Commissioners reported in December last, a set of rules and regulations for the reformation of the abuses in the civil service departments; that President GRANT approved them, and ordered them to take effect on the 1st of January of the present year. It will be further remembered that the President suspended "until otherwise ordered," these rules before they could go into operation, and that they have remained "suspended" until this present week. Accompanying the last order are certain new regulations which the Commissioners have recommended.—These new regulations are in the main in the nature of exceptions to the rules first proposed, and almost entirely emasculate the plan of reform of its vitality. For instance, the appointment of persons to fill vacancies in the executive departments at Washington may be excepted from the operation of the rules. The heads of bureaus may be appointed by the President or the Cabinet officers from those already employed in the departments, or if they judge that none of those employed in the departments are "suitable," the vacancies may be filled "at discretion." Consular officers whose compensation is three thousand dollars or more, and the subordinate clerks and agents who are responsible to the consular officers, are excepted from the rules, while all other consular offices shall be filled from those who have experience in the service, if the Secretary of State thinks that such officers are "suitable;" otherwise, they may be appointed "at discretion." The Secretary of the Treasury is allowed similar "discretion" in reference to the chief customs appointments, while most of the offices in that department seem to be included in those which "may be, until otherwise ordered, excepted from the operation of the rules."

A fraud so patent as this cannot deceive even the commonest understanding.

But there is another point worthy to be considered in these recommendations of the Reform Commissioners. These loyal gentlemen take occasion to say "while deprecating perpetual proscription, it is recommended that no person shall be appointed to position in the service who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence of his fidelity to the Union and Constitution." In other words, "Civil Service Reform" is only another means for perpetuating the reign of carpet-baggers and scalawags in the South.

If President GRANT flatters himself he can flank the leaders of the Liberal Republican movement by such poor strategy as this, or that he can satisfy the importunate demands of the masses for substantial reform by such a manifest mockery, he will find himself grievously disappointed before the end of the year.

### Radical Harmony.

The Radical State Convention of Virginia met in Richmond on Wednesday. The proceedings were characterized by great disorder and want of harmony, so much so that after a session of ten hours' duration it was found impossible to effect an organization. Heated debates by day and disorderly scenes by night, culminating in an occasional fight between delegates and calling for the interference of the police were the distinguished features of the occasion. We take the following extract from the report of the proceedings in the Richmond *Dispatch*:

CARPET-BAGGERS VS. NATIVES.

Mr. Worthington, of Chesterfield, nominated Hon. James H. Platt for President in opposition to the nominee of the committee. In doing so he highly eulogized Mr. Platt as a life-long Republican, whose name is a household word throughout the United States. He hoped Mr. Platt would be unanimously nominated. [Great applause.]

Mr. Bowden, of Richmond, made a spirited speech in opposition to Mr. Platt. He appealed to the Virginians on this floor to know whether they would not demand the right to have a Virginia gentleman to preside over this Convention of Virginia Republicans. [Applause.]

Mr. Dizendorf, of Norfolk, arose to a point of order. He denied that this was a meeting of Virginians alone. It was a Convention of the National Republican party. [Great applause and cheers.]

A FREE FIGHT.

The Chair did not decide the point of order at once, and Mr. Bowden continued his remarks amid considerable confusion. About twenty members sought to obtain the floor. Numerous points of order were raised. Before the Chair could restore order Mr. Worthington, of Chesterfield, who nominated Colonel Platt, and Mr. Bowden, who was urging the claims of Major Harman, were seen to exchange blows, and a moment later were on the floor and rolling down the aisle towards the stage. Several members tried to part the belligerent persons, and others seemed disposed to go into a free fight. Blows were liberally exchanged. The Chair vainly endeavored to preserve the peace by thundering raps on the table with his cane, and Senator Lewis, mounting the platform, lifted his voice to cry in agonized tones "Do let us have peace."

At length Mr. Bowden and Mr. Worthington were parted, and being firmly held on opposite sides of the hall by their respective friends, there seemed to be a chance for a resumption of business. But the prospect of peace was dashed to the ground by another speck of war. This time two other delegates were seen in close contact, each plugging away at the head of the other. A general row now seemed imminent, and the raps of the chairman and the numerous appeals for order were drowned by the noise on the floor. Somebody sent for the police, and Officers Rogers, Delaney, A. J. Toler, and Shea, rushed fearlessly in where the fight was thickest. They acted firmly, but judiciously, and soon secured peace by collaring several of the pugilists and threatening to take them to the station. One delegate attempted to draw his pistol, but was quieted by a similar demonstration on the part of a policeman.

ORDER AGAIN.

Even after fighting had ceased it was long before the proceedings of the Convention were resumed.

In the mean time Senator Lewis continued to urge peace, and Mr. Ramsdell sought to restore good humor by telling a story.

Order being partially restored, Mr. Sener moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock this morning with a view to giving everybody time to cool off.

Several delegates objected to an adjournment at this juncture, because it would be said that the Convention broke up in a row. The motion was then rejected.

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A mother, who had with her a little daughter, was examining the figure of a horse on a tombstone, and wondering of what it was an emblem. There was nothing to explain it in the inscription. "Mamma," said the little one as they moved away, "I shouldn't wonder if she died of the night-mare."

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Des Moines reports a pig with eight feet, two snouts, two ears, and only one eye, the eye, the latter, in the centre of its head.

Every one is the cause and result of his own destiny.

## LOCAL.

THE great Radical State Convention having made their nominations, (all white, not one colored man on the ticket,) and thereby saved the country from ruin at the hands of the "Democratic Ku-Klux"—until August next, it is barely possible that the prominent railroad official to whom we referred a few days since, may succeed in obtaining laborers for prosecuting the work on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

The Wadesboro' *Argus* gives the following additional particulars of the burning of the works of Col. W. C. Smith, at New Forrestville, in Anson county, on last Sunday morning, an account of which we published on Tuesday. The *Argus*:

The steam saw-mill at New Forrestville, in this county, belonging to Col. W. C. Smith, was destroyed by fire on last Saturday night. It was the work of an incendiary, who used kerosene and turpentine to make the destruction of the building sure. About 100,000 feet of lumber was also consumed; no insurance. The guilty parties are known, and will be arrested as soon they can be found.

THE COLORED MAN AS A CANDIDATE FOR OFFICE.—In the Radical Convention, recently held at Raleigh, George W. Price Jr., of this city, received only 12 votes for Lieutenant Governor, out of the 139 votes cast. So much for the colored man.

In the nomination for Secretary of State, Geo. L. Mabson, colored, of this city, received but 9 votes, out of the 109 votes cast. Some more for the colored men, W. S. Benjamin, of Wilmington, received 1 vote for this position.

Owen Burney, of this city, was placed in nomination for State Treasurer, but of course he didn't get it. Owen makes a good Alderman here for the party, but Alderman is not a salaried officer.

An effort was made to get Mabson in as candidate for Auditor, but it would not do in this election George W. Arnold, formerly of this city, cast the vote of Caswell for Albright, as a "fire tried" Republican.

The scenes that occured in the Convention, are graphically described in the Raleigh *News*, from whom we derive the above items.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Spring Term of the Superior Court for this county, Judge Russell presiding, was convened in this city yesterday. The morning was occupied in the selection of a Grand Jury, and by the delivery of his Honor's charge. The following compose the Grand Jury of the present term:

L. E. Rice, Foreman; T. A. Rivenbark, Pettigrew Moore, R. N. Lane, John Scott, Dudley Gurganus, David Sellers, B. Williams, Jacob Lowery, M. C. Collins, Robert Green, Robert Davis, Albert Johnson, Thomas Beck, P. Heinsberger, Albert Walker, James W. King, Wm. H. Moore, 11 whites, and 7 blacks.

At the afternoon session a large amount of business was transacted. In ten cases a *nol pros.* was entered, and four other cases were dismissed on payment of costs. There was one jury trial, in which a verdict of guilty was rendered. The Grand Jury found twenty-one true bills of indictment and returned four others as not true bills. At the commencement of the session, there were 62 cases on the State docket. The civil docket will not be taken up until the second week. It contains 304 cases.

WE have received the following communication urging the construction of the proposed Railroad to Wrightsville Sound. We give place to it with pleasure:

SEA SIDE RAILROAD.

The proposed Road to the sound, (to forward which a public meeting is advertised at the Court House, next Thursday night,) conflicts with no other established or contemplated improvement. The means of exit from our city for purposes of health and pleasure, are too limited and costly to justify us in throwing away any chance of increasing them. Besides, it is a fact which liberal and enterprising men accept everywhere that the opening of new avenues of travel *invariably* increases the business of old, established routes. Certainly the proposed road is a small, local road, but it will do its part in increasing the travel over its more ambitious neighbors. By a union of small efforts, large results are attained, and this brings us to urge our citizens to a *hearty* co-operation in this work. The amount required is small, the benefits large and general. Doubtless our railroads will aid, and small amounts from many will complete the business. Let every man do his part.

CITIZEN.

### Mad Dog.

The Warrenton *Index* of Saturday says: "A large black rabid dog appeared in the neighborhood of Greenwich on the 9th inst., and though closely pursued, succeeded in biting Mr. Taylor, a carpenter, a little daughter of Mr. Adamson, an English gentleman, ten dogs, three hogs and a duck. He was finally killed in the yard of Mr. Delaplane, at Buckland. We understand that the owner of the hogs, and the owners of some of the bitten dogs, are guilty of the inexcusable folly of refusing to have them killed."

### Triumph of Surgery.

On the 9th instant a little daughter of Mr. Chas. Davis, of Waynesboro', Pa., (fourteen months of age,) while playing with corn, unfortunately got a grain into her windpipe, which for awhile threatened death. Dr. E. A. Herring being sent for, informed the parents of the necessity of tracheotomy as affording the only reasonable hope of saving the life of the child. Dr. Frantzs was also called in, and concurred in the necessity of surgical interference. On the third day the condition of the little sufferer became so distressing the parents consented to have the windpipe opened. The operation was performed, and the little patient is rapidly recovering.

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The coal heavers in Cincinnati are on a strike.

Cyrille Dion, the billiardist, has challenged the world.

More Yankees are wanted for farmers in southern California.

Vinnie Ream has acquired a $10,000 residence in Washington.

The unpublished letters of Lord Byron are to be put in print before long.

Locomotives are prohibited from whistling within the city limits of Indianapolis.

Dubuque merchants furnish their customers with ear tickets, to induce them to call again.

Cash advances—Attentions to a rich widow.

For the Journal.

### Conservative Meeting in Sampson.

A meeting of the citizens of Sampson county was held on the 13th of April, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention. The meeting was organized by calling E. G. Ward to the Chair, and A. Holmes was requested to act as Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is the province of freemen and one of the inalienable rights guaranteed by the constitution of our fathers, to meet and consult for the public good, to approve the right and condemn the wrong. And Whereas, a crisis in the affairs of this republic demands all the energy, thought and patriotic action of every lover of free government, in order to avert the horrible fate which now threatens to engulf in black despair the constitutional rights of the people of the United States, therefore

*Resolved*, That hatred to the tyrant, whether in the executive, legislative or judicial department of this government, should be the feeling which should nerve and sustain the patriot in the coming canvass.

*Resolved*, That reform in the administration of this government is needed, in order to free labor from those onerous burdens of taxation now levied under the pretence of payment of the public debt, though in truth for the purpose of enriching the radical office-holders of the land.

*Resolved*, That we detest a system of government which levies taxes for the pockets of office-holders, who are themselves assessed for the purpose of perpetuating the power of a corrupt administration, and whose failure to meet such assessment costs the poor office-holder his position in order to make room for some tool more pliant.

*Resolved*, That the country needs an administration more consonant with the wishes of the people—one that can select office-holders for their honesty and their worth, and not for their ready skill in peculation and dishonest practices.

*Resolved*, That we hail with pleasure the dawn of an era which has awakened the better thinking men of the North, and caused them to look in earnest to the course of their country. Feeling, as they must, that the ultimate end of Radical rule must tend to ruin.

*Resolved*, That we approve the call of a State Convention in Greensboro' on the 1st day of May, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent the county in the same, and that any Conservative citizen of the county who may be present at said Convention is empowered to act as a delegate.

*Resolved*, That we greet the new portion of our county lately annexed and bid them welcome to our counsels.

*Resolved*, That the Radicals boast that they will carry Sampson in the next election is without foundation and false and we say to them that you have mistaken the effect of your late attempted intimidation; that your treachery to your neighbors and malignant hate towards your fellow citizens will recoil on your own heads.

*Resolved*, That her good citizens can outlive the malice and slanders of her traducers.

*Resolved*, That we appeal to every true-hearted son of old Sampson, no matter what his party affiliations may have been heretofore, to come to the rescue of his home, his county and his people. Let us organize determined to do our duty in the coming campaign regardless of personal feelings and party dissensions.

*Resolved*, That we meet in Convention at Clinton, on the 22nd day of June, to select true, faithful and tried men to represent us in the next Legislature, and that each Township hold its primary meetings on the first Saturday in June, to select delegates to said Convention.

*Resolved*, That our worthy representatives Dr. C. T. Murphy and James R. Maxwell do richly deserve and enjoy the confidence and thanks of our citizens for their patriotic efforts in behalf of their constituents and for the honor of their State. We thank our Senator for his strenuous exertions put forth to secure to us our rights of representation in the Senate of North Carolina.

In accordance with the resolution appointing delegates to the State Convention, the following were appointed:

Little Cohary.—O. P. White, Wm. G. Fowler, James Lucas, T. N. Culbreth, Daniel A. Cooper, Daniel Ray, Wm. Sessoms, Murdoc White, Harrison Fisher, John W. Mathis, James Autry, John O. Culbreth.

McDaniel's.—Miles P. Owen, John C. Wright, E. B. Owen, Neill Watson, Haywood Riche, Lott Riche, James W. Wright, James M. Smith, Gilead Simmons, G. W. Autry.

Dismal.—James R. Maxwell, John Culbreth, James D. Williams. —— Williams, John C. Williams, John Mathis, James Malloy.

Mingo.—Isaac Wilson, John Dudley, John A. Butler, Lemon H. Lee, Havedy W. Layton, Joseph Dooser, Robert A. Draughon, N. B. Barefoot.

Westbrooks.—L. C. Kees, W. H. Bryant, J. B. Cox, Jr., Ashley Benton, Henry Hodges, Wm. Daughtry, Isaac Williams, Loyd West, Sr.

Halls.—Howell H. Cobb, H. B. Parker, G. W. Hobbs, M. J. Faison, Allen Barbay.

Honeycutts.—Fleet Howard, James H. Turlington, R. M. Crumpler, David Smith, John E. Parker, B. H. Crumpler.

Piney Grove.—Amos Royal, Charles Hines, John W. Giddens, Robt. R. Bell, Henry D. Lewis, S. R. Ireland, J. W. Lane.

Franklin.—Dr. W. B. Murphy, Dr. J. B. Seavey, Owen Fennell, James L. Corbett, Dr. Chas. S. Kerr, A. H. Fennell, A. S. Calwell, J. R. Newkirk, E. G. Ward, Luther Highsmith, C. C. Corbett, Thomas Brown.

Taylor's Bridge.—C. T. Murphy, Bryant Merritt, Robinson James, John S. Parish, Henry Mathis, E. C. Smith, L. A. Powell, V. J. McArthur, Sylvester Chesnutt, Charles Chesnutt, William K. Chesnutt, P. Henry Murphy, David Mathis, A. N. Mathis, D. D. Treadwell.

Lisbon.—Julius J. Bronson, Richard Herring, Nehemiah Herring, A. M. Blacklam, John E. Spearman, J. D. Carter, Haywood Boykin, James Lamb, Lucien Herring.

Clinton.—R. C. Holmes, Thomas J. Lee, Amos S. C. Powell, W. P. Wemyss, John Ashford, Henry Frizzell, A. M. Lee, W. C. Richardson, Owen Holmes, S. Reichman, H. A. Bizzell, Everett Turner, Thomas J. Morisy, John L. Boykin, E. W. Kerr, H. E. Royal, B. F. Grady, J. R. Beaman, A. A. McKoy, A. Holmes, W. K. Pigford.

Turkey.—F. B. Millard, N. C. Faison, J. J. McCalop, Luther Millard, W. L. Faison, J. R. Marable, John Barden, W. S. Mathis, Wm. Kirly, L. R. Carroll, James Smith.

After the appointments the meeting was eloquently and ably addressed by Col. A. A. McKoy, Edwin W. Kerr, B. F. Grady and others.

Moved that the proceedings of this meeting, with the resolutions adopted, be sent to the Wilmington JOURNAL for publication, and that other papers be requested to copy.

A. H. HOLMES,
Secretary.

For the Journal.

### Conservative Meeting in Columbus.

A meeting of a portion of the Democratic-Conservative party of Columbus County was held in the Court House, in Whiteville, on the 20th day of April, 1872. Col Wm. A. Baldwin was called to the Chair and T. F. Toon requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting being to appoint delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Greensboro', on the first day of May, 1872, and to appoint delegates to the District Congressional Convention and Senatorial Convention.

On motion of V. V. Richardson, the Chairman appointed twenty-four delegates to represent the County in each Convention.

For State Convention the following were appointed:

Bogue Township—Col. H. B. Short, W. W. Wayne and Jas. J. Pierce.

Welch Creek Township—J. W. Rouse, Jr., J. L. McKay and R. D. Sessions.

Whiteville Township—H. C. Rockwell, V. V. Richardson and Col. F. George.

Tatoms Township—J. C. Lennon, A. D. Williamson and Wright Lennon.

Fair Bluff Township—Dr. J. M. McGougan, Burrell Smith and N. L. Williamson.

Williams Township—M. M. Harrelson, J. P. Stanly and J. C. Wright.

Bug Hill Township—E. W. Fowler, J. J. C. Gore and Alfred Williamson.

Lees Township—H. C. Long, S. M. Pierce and J. B. Blackman.

The following were appointed to the District Congressional Convention:

Bogue Township—D. D. Barber, M. Campbell and J. H. Clark.

Welch Creek Township—A. J. Troy, J. W. Rouse, Sr., and M. K. Smith.

Whiteville Township—D. P. High, J. A. Lumbsden and A. F. Powell.

Tatoms Township—Isham Williamson, H. B. Colyer and Francis Lennon.

Fair Bluff Township—T. F. Toon, W. K. Williamson and J. Q. Smith.

Williams Township—John Mears, Caleb Spivey and J. H. Stanly.

Bug Hill Township—E. W. Fowler, J. F. Butler and Jonathan Gore.

Lees Township—C. C. Gore, W. H. Ward and M. J. Ward.

The following were appointed delegates to the Senatorial Convention:

Bogue Township—O. H. Powell, S. W. Maultsby, Smith Pierce

Welches' Creek Township—S. W. Smith, John Creech, D. N. Brown.

Whiteville Township—S. W. Frink, J. E. Powell, Albert Peacock.

Tatom's Township—F. A. Griffin, J. P. Edmond, Neil McColkley.

Fair Bluff Township—T. F. Toon, John Frink, Dempsey Coleman.

Williams' Township—E. H. Todd, Everett Hinson, Jackson Powell.

Bug Hill Township—J. W. Gore, J. J. Long, Ira Sasser.

On Motion, Wilmington was suggested as the proper place for Meeting of the District Congressional Convention.

On motion of N. L. Williamson, the Secretary was requested to confer with the Secretary of the Robeson county meeting, and agree as to the time and place for meeting of the delegates to nominate a candidate to represent this Senatorial District, and to give general notice of the same to the delegates.

On motion of V. V. Richardsan, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

THOS. F. TOON, Secretary. W. M. BALDWIN, Chairman.

From the Roanoke News.

### Mabel Lee.

Mabel Lee is a new novel from the press of D. Appleton & Co., by the author of "Valerie Aylme," and "Morton House." It is said to be the production of a young lady of North Carolina, but no authoritative announcement to that effect has been made.

The plot is simple, and may be thus analyzed:

"Seyton," a descedant of one of the cavaliers, in possession of an estate in South Carolina, having been crossed in love in early life, never marries, and finds himself in the evening of his days, under the necessity of selecting some one to succeed him. By a family precedent, which has, with him, the force of the law, he must pass the estate to one of his own line, even as it had descended upon himself.

It seems that his choice must be limited to Phillip Conway and Cyril Harding, the sons of his two sisters. But Seyton's whole heart is bound up in Mabel Lee, his godchild, a niece of the only woman he had ever loved, and who, when the plot opens, has been long dead. To Mabel he would leave the estate, but is bound, in honor, to keep it in the family line.

The better to determine his choice, the nephews are invited to Seyton house, and there met with Mabel Lee. Philip loves her for her own sake, and Cyril seeks her hand because he thinks that through her is the way to the inheritance. Various actors appear upon the scene, and, finally, Mabel is abducted by some unknown person. Supicion attaches to Conway, and the main interest of the story lies in the search for Mabel, the ultimate discovery of her place of concealment, to find, however, that whilst her purity remains unsullied, she is, apparently, hopelessly insane.—After long trial and suffering, she recovers, the innocence of Conway is vindicated, the inheritance to him assured, and the book closes on Mabel as his affianced bride.

The plot is not so intricate as that of "Morton House," or even of "Valerie Aylmer," but it is well worked out, and is replete with interest from beginning to end. Indeed the writer of this notice, was compelled, by the mere attraction of the story, to go through with the whole of it at one sitting.

The fact that the characters are such as may be met with in every day life, does not detract from the merit or the book. Many novels of the day impose upon the credulity of the reader, by the narration of events which have no foundation save in the author's brain.

But in Mabel Lee, the whole story is such as may be based on actual fact. The heroine is remarkable, chiefly for her wonderful beauty, her amiability, and artless, innocent gaiety, just such a character as sheds its light over many a Southern fireside. All her traits are well delineated, and she glides, at once into the heart. Her sister Constance, and Nowell, a lawyer of ability, a cousin and most unselfish lover of Mabel, and Blake, manager of the Seyton estate, an honest out-spoken Irishman, are well portrayed, and among the best in the book, but the character of Ainsley exhibits the most power in the writer.

The style is easy, flowing and graceful, the dialogue natural, and the best evidence of the author's power.

The abduction of the heroine, the suspicions that attach to Phillip Conway, the courage that sustains him under all, the painful anxiety over the fate of Mabel, and the art which shields the real culprit until the denouncement, are all worked up in a narrative of true dramatic interest, and evince decided ability on the part of the author.

The book is one, too, of fine moral tone, and, unlike so many of the stories of the day, may be introduced to the family circle with beneficial effect. Whilst it is not of the highest order of merit, yet it is of a high order, and proves that the author has all the essentials for a successful writer of fiction, and if spared life and health, aided by hard study, without which the attainment of excellence is impossible, may win a deathless name in the republic of letters. If Cowper's "Task," is now read with as much avidity as when published long ago, it may not be forgotten that he sometimes spent two weeks on one couplet. Genius is among the rarest of mortal gifts, and talents, to be effective must be cultivated.

C.

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More than thirty-three and a quarter inches of rain are said to have fallen in San Francisco during last month.

A Minnesota lady has invented a fan, to be attached to a sewing machine, and operated by the same power.

The income of the Swiss Missionary Society, for a single year, in half-penny collections, was over $50,000.

Chicago women complain that the pretty ones get served first by the relief committees.

From the French of Alexander Dumas, by L. C. Bullard.

## HOW ROSSINI WROTE THE OPERA OF OTHELLO.

Rossini had come to Naples, preceded by his great reputation. The first person who met him, as he alighted from his carriage, was the famous impressario of San Carlo, Domenico Barbaia.

Without giving the great composer time to take a step, or to speak a word, Barbaia addressed him:

"I have three proposals to make you, and I hope you will refuse neither of them."

"Let me hear them," said Rossini, with that arch smile so characteristic of him.

"I propose that you should make my house your home during your stay in Naples."

"I accept."

"I propose to entertain you and your friends at my own table daily."

"I accept."

"I propose that you should write a new opera for me and for my theatre."

"What! You refuse to work for me?"

"I will not work for you, or anyone else—I am not going to compose any more music."

"You are crazy, my dear fellow."

"That may be—but I have told you the exact truth."

"What are you going to do, then, at Naples?"

"I am going to eat macaroni and ices. I have a perfect passion for both."

"I will have ices made for you by my confectioner, who is the most renowned in the city, and I will myself prepare macaroni for you, which will give you satisfaction, I'll warrant you."

"This begins to look interesting."

"But you must give me an opera in exchange."

"We will see."

"Take one month, two months, six months—"

"Agreed; six months let it be."

"Come, then, to supper."

From that very evening the palace of Barbaia was put at Rossini's disposal. The proprietor withdrew from all interference, and the celebrated composer made himself at home, in the strictest acceptation of the term. All the friends, or even the merest acquaintances whom he met in his promenades, he invited to Barbaia's table without hesitation; he did the honors as host to these guests with perfect ease and grace. Sometimes he complained that he could not find friends enough to make the banquets gay—with all the efforts he could make, he could not always get more than twelve or fifteen to join him at table—those were unlucky days.

As to Barbaia, faithful to the role of cook which he had imposed upon himself, he invented new dishes every day, brought out the oldest and best wine from his cellar, and was as gracious to all the unknown people whom Rossini invited to his table as if they were his oldest and best friends. Only at the end of the repast, with infinite address and smiling lips, he would slip in, between the fruit and the cheese, a few words about the promised opera, and the great success it was sure to have.

But in spite of the graceful way in which the impressario ventured to allude to the debt which the composer had contracted, these remarks produced the same effect upon Rossini as the three terrible words did upon Belshazzar at his famous feast. Therefore, Barbaia, whose presence had been tolerated for a time at desert, was politely requested by his guest not to present himself in future.

Months slipped by. The libretto was completed, but the composer showed no signs of putting himself at work. Dinners, drives, picnics followed each other in rapid succession. Hunting, fishing, horseback exercise divided the time of the noble musician, but there was not a hint of so much as a single note of music among his many occupations. Twenty times a day Barbaia found himself a prey to fits of anger, to nervous and almost irresistible desires to make an expostulation against such indolence. But he controlled himself, for no one had greater faith than he in the wonderful genius of Rossini.

Barbaia therefore kept silence for five months with the most exemplary resignation. But the morning of the first day of the sixth month, feeling that there was no more time to be lost, he drew the artist aside and addressed him as follows:

"My dear fellow, do you know that there are only twenty-nine days before the appointed time?"

"What time do you mean?" asked Rossini, with the air of amazement of a man who has been mistaken for somebody else, and to whom one has made an incomprehensible remark.

"The 30th of May," rejoined Barbaia.

"The 30th of May?" repeated Rossini, with a bewildered look.

"Did you not promise me a new opera to be played on that precise day?"

"I — promise — "

"This is no time to pretend astonishment," cried the manager, out of all patience. I have waited as long as possible, counting on your genius and the extraordinary rapidity and faculty for work which God has bestowed upon you. But now I can wait no longer. I must have my opera."

"Can't you arrange some old opera, and change the title of it, so that it will do as well?"

"What an idea? What should I do with the artistes who pre-engaged expressly to play in a new opera?"

"Let them grumble."

"And the public?"

"Close the theatre."

"And the king?"

"Send in your resignation."

"Enough of such nonsense. If neither the artistes nor the public, nor the king can force me to keep my promise, I have given my word, and Domenico Barbaia never yet failed when he had pledged himself to do a thing."

"Ah! That is another question."

"You promise me, then, to begin to-morrow?"

"To-morrow! Impossible! I am engaged to go fishing at Fusaro with some friends."

"Very well," retorted Barbaia, thrusting his hands into his trowser's pockets. "Let us talk no more about it. I will see what is best to be done." And he went away without another word.

That evening Rossini supped with a good appetite, doing honor to the viands of the manager, as if he had entirely forgotten the morning's discussion. When he retired he bade his servant wake him early and have a boat ready for Fusaro. After which he slept the sleep of the just.

The next day, twelve o'clock resounded from the five hundred church clocks, of which the fortunate city of Naples is the possessor, and Rossini's servant had not yet made his appearance. The Sun darted his beams through the blinds—Rossini woke suddenly, started up, rubbed his eyes and pulled the bell. The bell rope fell broken at the first pull. He opened the window and called out into the court-yard. All was as silent as a Turkish seraglio. He shook the door of his room. It was locked on the outside. Then Rossini, returning to the window, shouted for help, crying out against the treason of which he was the victim. But not even an echo responded to his invocations. One resource alone was left him, to leap out of the fourth story window, as his apartment was in this story—but it must be admitted, to the credit of Rossini, that this idea did not even enter his head.

At the end of an hour Barbaia showed his head, popping out of a window in the story below. Rossini, who had not quitted his place, saw him, and would gladly have thrown a brick at him, but not having one, he was obliged to content himself with showering curses upon him.

"Don you want anything?" mildly inquired Barbaia. "I want to be let out instantly," roared Rossini.

"You shall come out when your opera is finished."

"But this is a detestable and arbitrary imprisonment."

"Detestable and arbitrary, if you please, but I want my opera."

"I will complain to all the artistes."

"Let them grumble."

"I will inform the public."

"I will close the theatre."

"I will appeal to the king."

"I will send in my resignation."

Rossini perceived that he was caught in his own toils, so, like a man of brains, he changed his tone and his manner, and said in a calm tone:

"I accept the pleasantry, and am not angry, but may I know when I am to have my liberty?

"When the last scene of the opera is sent to me," said Barbaia.

"Very well; send this evening for the everture."

That evening Barbaia received a large pile of music, on which was written in large letters, "Overture to Othello."

The salon of Barbaia was full of musical celebrities when the first instalment was sent him by his prisoner. One of these artistes seated himself at the piano and began to play the composition, and all declared that Rossini was not a man, but like a god, since he created without labor, without work, but by the mere effort of will.

Barbaia, almost beside himself with joy, snatched the music from its admirers, and sent it to the copyists. The next day he received a new package, on which was written, "First Act of Othello." This he forwarded at once to the copyists, who acquitted themselves of their duty with the mute and passive obedience to which Barbaia had accustomed them. At the end of three days the music of Othello had been been delivered and copied.

The impressario was beside himself with joy. He pressed Rossini to his heart, and made the most humble and sincere excuses for the stratagem which he had been forced to employ, and begged the author to finish his work by assisting at the rehearsals.

"I will see the artistes myself," said Rossini, "and I will hear each repeat his role. As to the gentlemen of the orchestra, I will have them rehearse in my apartment."

"Very well, my dear fellow; arrange it all as you please. My presence is not necessary, and I will wait to hear your master-piece till the general rehearsal. Once more, I beg you to forgive the manner in which I have treated you."

"Not a word more on that subject, or I shall be offended with you."

"Good-bye, till the general rehearsal."

The day for this grand rehearsal came at last. It was the evening before the famous 30th of May, which had cost Barbaia so much anxiety. The singers were in their places, the musicians in the orchestra, and Rossini seated himself at the piano—a few elegant ladies and a few privileged gentlemen occupied the boxes. Barbaia, radiant and triumphant, rubbed his hands together, and walked up and down on the stage.

The overture was played. Frenzied applause nearly shook the arched roof of the San Carlo. Rossini rose and bowed in acknowledgment.

"Bravo," cried Barbaia, "now for the songs of the tenor."

Rossini seated himself again at the piano—everybody was silent, the first violin raised his bow, and they began again to play the overture. The same applause, if possible, more enthusiastic than before, burst forth at the end of this morceau.

"Bravo, bravo!" repeated Barbaia, "but now pass on to the cavatina of the tenor."

The orchestra began to play the overture for the third time.

"Hold there," cried Barbaia, "that is charming, but we have not time to hear it again. Proceed with the cavatina."

But in spite of the commands of the manager, the orchestra continued the same overture. Barbaia rushed upon the first violin, seized him by the collar, and shouted in his ear, "What the devil do you mean by playing the same piece for an hour?"

"Dame,' said the violinist, with true German coolness, "I am playing what has been given us."

"But turn the leaves, you fools."

"It is useless to turn them. We have nothing but this overture."

"What!" cried Barbaia, "nothing but the overture? It is, then, an atrocious cheat and mystification!"

Rossini rose and bowed.

But Barbaia fell back upon a sofa, motionless. The prima-donna, the tenor, everybody rushed up to him. For a moment all thought he was struck with apoplexy.

Rossini, startled by the effect of his practical joke, approached him with real anxiety. But at the sight of him, Barbaia recovered himself, and found his voice once more.

"Begone, traitor," he cried, "or I shall do you some injury."

"Be calm, be calm," returned Rossini. "Let us see if there is not something to be done."

"Something to be done, you butcher—and to-morrow is advertised as the first representation of the new opera."

"Supposing the prima-dona should be taken suddenly ill," whispered Rossini in the manager's ear.

"Impossible," was the reply in the same tone, "she would not risk drawing upon herself the vengeance and the orange-peel of the populace after such a disappointment."

"If you would coax her a little."

"It would be useless. You do not know Colbron."

"I thought you were on the best of terms with her."

"So much the worse."

"Will you permit me to try and see what I can do?"

"Do all you can—but I warn you it is lost time."

"We shall see."

The following day, bills everywhere announced that the first representation of Othello was postponed on account of the severe illness of the prima-donna.

Eight days after that

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1872.


### Exit Abbott!

WASHINGTON, April 23.

The Senate to-day adopted a resolution declaring Abbott not entitled to a seat as Senator from North Carolina, WITHOUT DIVISION.

What avails now his learned brief, written for him? Where now goes his English precedents? What signifies the resolution of the State Radical Convention? All, all gone; except the *per diem*. Let us see how avidiously the plunderer will make a raid on the Treasury.

Exit "Conqueror of Wilmington!!!" The people cry amen, WITHOUT DIVISION.

### Governor Palmer.

We hope none of our readers will fail to read the letter of Governor PALMER, of Illinois, published in this issue. It is a noble vindication of the rights of the States against the lawless encroachments of the General Government.

Governor PALMER cuts himself loose from the emoluments of office in the vindication of his principles. He declines a renomination for Governor because he cannot give his adherence to the dangerous usurpation of the Federal President.

Standing, as he does, the Governor of Illinois, and one of her ablest and most popular citizens, with the two Republican United States Senators from that State in open opposition to General Grant, there does seem to be a hope that Illinois will refuse to bow down to the idols which the Radicals have erected for the homage of the faithful.

### A Manly Response.

We direct attention to the reply of the Rev. N. B. COBB to an attack of the Raleigh *Era*. Mr. COBB was employed by the Charlotte *Despatch* to report the late speech of Governor VANCE at Statesville, he being an experienced phonographer, which brought on the attack to which his letter refers.

This is just such a response as we should have expected from that gentleman. We have known Mr. COBB for many years. Four years we sat beside him in the class-room, and the high-toned, industrious and honorable boy has developed into the upright, accomplished and Christian man. The dissolute leaders of a corrupt party will shiver their slanderous darts in vain against the armor of truth and piety in which the object of their malice is clad.

Men who drag superannuated ministers from the pulpit into the political arena, hold up their hands in holy horror because a divine helps to support himself and family by reporting the speech of one of the distinguished orators of the State. The cases is great, but no greater than they deserve.

### Hon. A. M. Waddell.

We are extremely gratified at the manner in which the recent speech of our Representative has been received at home and abroad. It deserves all the encomiums which it has received. If all our Senators and Representatives would tell the truth thus plainly and forcibly, it would be better for our common country.

We find the following in reference to Colonel WADDELL'S speech in the Washington correspondence of the Savannah *News*:

A MASTERLY SPEECH.

The Honorable A. M. Waddell, of North Carolina, delivered a masterly speech in the House of Representatives yesterday on the condition of the South. Mr. Waddell is a member of the Committee on Alleged Outrages in the South, and was thoroughly posted on this subject. His exposition of the hypocrisy of the Ku-Klux crusade, the disastrous effects of the established policy of the Government towards the people of the South, and the outrages and robberies perpetrated by the horde of rapacious rascals who were turned loose upon them, is only equaled by that of the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, whose recent great speech on the same subject has been circulated throughout the South.

### The Radical State Convention.

We have been favored by a friend, who happened in Raleigh during the meeting of the Radical Convention, with the following brief account of some of its proceedings. We are assured that there is no sentiment or unusual expression attributed to Caldwell, in the following speech, that he did not use on that occasion. The proceedings would have been extremely amusing if they had not been painfully humiliating:

*Dear Journal*:—We were at Raleigh during the Republican Convention, or *rather when the Grant wing of the Republican party was in convention there*, for we missed the faces of Helper, Hanes and others who are disgusted with the corruption and illegal actions of the administration-men and office-holders. There were, however, drawn thither a host of vultures, hoping to get another opportunity to prey upon the people's treasure. Among them was Mr. Thomas Settle, just from South America, Gen. J. C. Abbott, the conqueror of Wilmington, Little Douglas, a hanger-on around Grant's table, John Pool, the slanderer of his people, and others, not mere "lockers-on in Cath," but *eager longers after spoils*. All the Radical lights were present. The leaders of the piebald brothers was Jeems Harris, a colored gentleman, who figures so largely in the Fraud Commission Report. Jeems' influence was potent in controlling the convention, and the colored element ruled. Carpet-baggers were at a great discount, particularly at first, though toward the end of the session the *imported stocks* were in better odor. We had conversations with several native scallawags, and the majority swore "that no d—d furriners should go upon the ticket," yet, eventually a tub was thrown to the insatiable whale, and one Riley, hailing from Cumberland, received a nomination.

We dropped into the Hall during the vote for Governor. Sam Phillips was in the chair, looking decidedly out of place. Before him was a seething mass of black-and-tan individuals—behind him sat the gentlemen from Washington City, who had come on to fix up matters according to the instructions of their Washington Masters. Their arrival caused a flurry among the Caldwellites, and it was feared that Settle would get the nomination. We asked a good natured "man and brother" who he was for,—"Dockery." "Oh, but you can't get him!" "No; I don't think so either." "And, then you will go for Settle, as he is Dockery's brother-in-law?" "Wa'all no, sir; you see Settle was elected Judge, and that's a high position; but he *won't satisfied*, and went to South America and got $10,000 and wasn't satisfied. And now he wants to be Governor—if we elect him, maybe he *won't be satisfied*." And the old fellow chuckled at his own estimate of Settle's *unsettledness*. Similar hints satisfied us early that the colored element would gravitate toward Caldwell, a consummation we most devoutly wished.

On calling the roll of counties, as we felt assured would be the case, Caldwell was chosen by a clear negro majority. He was sent for, and on his arrival made a speech which we are sorry that we are not able to report verbatim. It would do to print in the New York pictorials, with wood-cut illustrations. Nobody but Caldwell could have gotten off such a speech. It was worthy of a man who recently *claimed to be an Irishman because of his blunders*. In substance he said:

This is the most intelligent, refined, respectable convention I ever saw in Raleigh. Its intelligence is appalling, its refinement startling, its respectability beyond computation, and its numbers countless. Being a Governor, I don't think I ought to be here; but being here, I will say I am a great man—the greatest man in this vast assembly—the greatest man in the State. No offence to brother Settle. I met the Ku-Klux Legislature—Me and my private Secretary met the Ku-Klux Legislature, I say, *and we fooled 'em!* Yes sir, we fooled 'em bad!! They thought I would execute their law (it is true I had sworn to execute the laws) but Lord-a-mercy! how me and my private secretary fooled 'em. You see, I just wouldn't do it; *it would have hurt the party*. And then the Ku-Klux appointed a Deputy Governor to execute it. He obeyed the law, but I didn't; it makes me laugh even to this day, to think how the Legislature had to appoint two Deputy Governors to execute that law because I wouldn't. (Great applause and merriment among the brethren.) Now I intend to carry the war into Africa. I do not intend to sit still and let the Ku-Klux talk so much about our stealing and all that. It is very true that many of our legislature of 1868-69 did do things they are now sorry for, and would not do so if they had to go over it again. But they shan't be always poking that at me. The last Legislature was Ku-Klux. It was infamous. It was elected by fraud and intimidation.—It was full of banned men, (notwithstanding the Supreme Court has decided that nobody is banned from being a legislator) The people did not elect them, because the people were not allowed to vote—were driven by force and violence from the polls, (notwithstanding the Republican papers at the time declared it was the fairest and most quiet election ever held in the State). But I will put this Legislature through on the stump. They voted themselves five dollars a day—you know our Legislature (I mean mine, and Swepson's and Littlefield's) took seven dollars per diem, but chickens were higher in Raleigh when we were here in 1869-'70 than when they were in 1871. (Stevens was alive in those days and chickens roosted high). Chickens were not so scarce when the Ku-Klux Legislature was in Raleigh as when our Legislatnre was here. I will tell the people wherever I go that the Ku-Klux voted themselves five dollars a day, (but I won't tell them that every Republican but one voted in the House for five dollars and the Conservatives voted almost two to one against it; there were thirty-six Radicals and twenty-one Conservatives for five dollars, and one Radical and thirty-six Conservatives against such a high per diem).

And then I will tell the dear people wherever I go, that there was a *printing fraud*—(not that the State lost anything by it)—and then, you know, both Radicals and Conservatives on the Investigating Committee reported "that it was only a mistake, and no corruption and no fraud;" but why should Mr. Moore make any mistake, and why should our Radical Auditor make any mistake? Tell me that. *I will* tell the people about it, and I am Governor and the greatest man in the State, and they will believe me. (But I won't tell them that the Conservative printing did not cost one-half of the amount our Republican printing did when Holden and Littlefield were the public printers. *That's a family secret.*)

Wherever I go I will tell the people the Democrats are going to take away the right of the darkeys to vote. *I beg your pardon for calling you darkeys, but you know you are darkeys!* and I am your Governor, and you must *excuse me for calling you darkeys*. Yes, in Virginia they have already taken away the darkey's right to vote. (The Constitution of the United States says you shall vote, but these Ku-Klux Democrats are certainly going to deprive you of your right of suffrage. To be sure they can't do it, but then they will, you know). And then these poor white trash are going to take away the homestead from the poor man—(to be sure they are about the only men who have homesteads, but they are going to deprive themselves of homesteads just for fun). Now these Democrats are always talking about the Republicans not giving you big offices. Well, now, don't you mind them. What are they talking to you that way for? Why don't they give you offices? Have the Democrats ever put a darkey on their State ticket? Let them do that, and then they can talk, (and Price got *one vote* for Lieutenant Governor.)

Now we are going to win in the next election. With Grant to help us (with his bayonets and illegal proceedings) we are sure to win. If he had helped us in 1870, as he is going to do in 1872, we would have been successful then by thousands. If anybody don't believe it, I will turn him over to my loving friend here on my right, Dr. Grissom, who keeps a house for crazy people.

But I cant talk to you any longer—Good by, God bless you! I am too happy to say any more now, but just watch me in the campaign, and if I don't wake the Ku-Klux—I am the greatest man in the State! and amid thunders of applause, the Governor retired beneath the U. S. Flag that overhang the stage *with Union down*, the well known signal of distress.

Other nominations were made and speeches followed as a matter of course. "Bill Smith" undertook to speak to some resolutions endorsing Gen. Abbott, but was interrupted with "blow your horn, Billy," and "*which side are you on?*" and cried down—*So he left in disgust*. The resolutions were finally adopted through the eloquence of Jeems Harris, who proclaimed that "Abbott had conquered Wilmington." The General responded briefly, intimating that if the Convention endorsed him, the United States Senate might seat him.

The next in order was a speech from a venerable looking person, the Rev. Mr. Reid, of Franklin, who has heretofore been favorably known as a Methodist Minister. He is now apparently an imbecile—in his second childhood, and has been dragged into politics to curry favor with the Methodists. He said he never had any desire to hold office, *but they made him do so now*. He was nominated by acclamation. He has apparently been regularly bribed, with the hope of office, to prostitute his influence as a Minister of the Gospel in propping up the fortunes of a party whose corruptions have been boundless. He promised on the political stand "*to go around praying among the people and teaching the bible and politics.*"

Jeems Harris also indulged in a torrent of invective against the Ku-Klux Legislature, but we will not repeat his remarks. The impression at Raleigh was that the Radical nominations are very weak, not combining any elements of strength. A judicious selection on the part of the Conservatives must certainly give us the State by a large majority, if Grant does not interfere to prevent a fair election.

REP.

### The Washington Treaty Muddle.

Since the English protest against the claims for consequential damages presented in the "American Case," and the discussions which have taken place upon it on both sides of the Atlantic, the verdict of general opinion is that those claims are untenable and should be withdrawn by the American Government. This impression is universal, even among the Radical supporters of the Administration, and if a fair vote could be obtained on the question, there is little doubt that the claim would be withdrawn. A resolution to that effect was offered by Mr. Peters, of Maine, and from his political relations it was supposed that it was done at the prompting of the Secretary of State, as a means of getting the government out of the awkward dilemma in which it has placed itself. In fact the acknowledged organs of the Administration confess that the suggestion of indirect damages was a blunder, and strangely enough they seek to fasten its responsibility upon Mr. Sumner, who has never had anything to do with the treaty. Under these circumstances the Committee on Foreign Affairs supposes that the Administration would gladly recede from its false position, and that Mr. Peters' resolution was intended to cover honorably the retreat. Whereupon General Banks, its Chairman, himself celebrated for rapid and numerous, if not skilful retreats, had an interview with Mr. Fish to ascertain the views and wishes of the Administration. Saturday's *Herald* exultingly announces, in its most prominent editorial, that those who feared to see the honor and dignity of the country compromised need have no more uneasiness. The Government has decided to persist in all its claims without abating one jot or tittle, no matter at what cost.

Of course we are not in the least surprised at this determination. It is only one more proof that in all questions of foreign as well as domestic policy, the rights of justice and the true interests of the country must give way to party consideration. Upon the eve of a Presidential campaign, Gen. Grant thinks that he cannot recede without being taunted with "backing down," without a loss of prestige that may endanger his re-election, and consistent with himself, he sacrifices everything else to this selfish consideration. He and his party have adopted for themselves a very free translation of the noble old maxim: "*Fiat justitia ruat caelum*"—i. e. "Re-election though the heavens should fall;" and with Gen. Grant himself it means, "Re-election and another million." His conduct in this matter is in perfect keeping with his last message upon South Carolina affairs, which excites the disgust of even his own party. In the meantime Earl Russell has deferred until the 29th of June his motion for an address to the Crown for the suspension of proceedings on the part of Great Britain before the Geneva tribunal until the United States withdraw their claims to indirect damages. This he has done under the impression created on both sides of the Atlantic that the American Government would waive its unjustifiable claim. But of course, when the truth is known, the motion will be renewed and probably adopted. Meanwhile, important commercial and manufacturing interests are damaged by suspense. The national honor will suffer greatly more from insisting upon a preposterous demand than by frankly withdrawing it. A feeling of estrangement must spring up between the two countries, and England may be induced to withdraw her concessions on the question of fisheries, already so full of vexation.

We know by the experience of ten years that the most civilized nations are frequently precipitated into war almost before they dream of it, by just such petty but continued causes of irritation; and this may be our fate under an administration in whose eyes the national welfare is less important than the success of a party.

### Senator Ransom.

[SPECIAL TO THE JOURNAL.]

WASHINGTON, April 24.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—General Ransom was seated to-day as Senator. The right is triumphant. Nine cheers for North Carolina! L.

For the first time since THOMAS BRAGG and THOMAS L. CLINGMAN resigned their seats as Senators in 1861, quite eleven years ago, North Carolina is to-day represented in the highest legislative body of the country by a man chosen as the representative of her people. GRAHAM, MANLY and VANCE have been elected, but as they were the representatives of the sovereignty of the people their places have been unfilled, and the creatures of a military government, foisted upon us by the bayonet, the spawns of ignorance and vice, have usurped the seats once honored by the great men of our State.

The telegraphic announcement will send a thrill of joy to the heart of every good citizen of North Carolina. General M. W. RANSOM, who was yesterday sworn in as Senator from North Carolina, is a representative of the virtue and intelligence of the State. He is a noble son of the State and a true representative of her people. He has grown up among them. He has connected himself honorably with the proudest pages of her history. He is a gentleman of refined intelligence, a man of large views, of unblemished character. He will do credit to himself and his [illegible]. He who slanders and vilifies [illegible]ople in the Senate Chamber [illegible]recreant son who misrepresents us in the Senate, and whose name is a by-word and a reproach throughout the borders of North Carolina, or the most vindictive hater of our people in that body, will find that our State has now a Senator who will defend her people as the equal of the proudest constituency represented in that Chamber.

This Senatorial contest has been marked throughout with very singular characteristics, resulting, doubtless, from the fact that no man was ever elected to the Senate so much disliked by the majority as Governor VANCE, and no contestant was ever so unworthy as General Abbott. It is a fact, and so stated that Governor VANCE is the only person elected to either House of Congress since the war laboring under disabilities, who has not been relieved, and General Abbott is the only man who ever applied for a seat in the Senate who received less than half the votes cast in the Legislature.

Senators HILL and MILLER, of Georgia, Representatives YOUNG, of Georgia, SHOBER, of North Carolina, BUTLER, of Tennessee, and others have had their disabilities removed and they have been seated. ALBERT GALLATIN, of Pennsylvania, General SHIELDS, of Illinois, DAVID YULEE, of Florida, Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, and Governor VANCE, of North Carolina, have each been refused seats in the Senate on account of ineligibility, but it was left to Abbott alone of all the minority candidates to apply for the seat for which he had been defeated. He had been reared in a school of politics that looked only to success without regard to the laws of the country or the dictates of honor.

His own friends abandoned him at the eleventh hour. He has been rebuffed in a manner almost without precedent. He is permitted to return to his dearly beloved colored constituency without leaving a regret from political friend or foe at his departure.

After his efforts to get a years' pay it is to be hoped this man will sink from North Carolina politics and find his proper level among his New Hanover political and social friends.

### A Protest.

We direct attention to the card from Professor McIver, the Superintendent of Public Institution, published this morning. It contains a scathing review of some of the inside manipulations of the late Radical Convention, and an endorsement of the course of the General Assembly upon the subject of Education, which, emanating from the source it does, is well worthy of consideration.

It appears that Mr. Reid was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction because John Pool desired to retain his brother as President of the University, and the immaculate Lassiter wished to retain his salary as Treasurer of that Institution, and Mr. McIver desired to reorganize the University upon a non-partisan basis, and make it again the pride and glory of North Carolina.

That Convention disgusted Major William A. Smith, the most popular man in the party in the State, by endorsing General Abbott, and the United States Senate has endorsed Major SMITH. The Convention disgusted Professor McIver by endorsing John Pool to the injury of the cause of popular Education in North Carolina, and the people will endorse Professor McIVER'S by defeating Reid in August. So wags the world.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

### A CARD.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—When the Hon. Thos. Settle nominated "his old friend," the Rev. J. C. Reid as a candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the United States Marshal, S. T. Carrow, moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, General Rufus Barringer seconded the nomination and motion of Mr. Carrow in my name and behalf.

Mr. Barringer, by mistake on his part, did this *without authority from me*. I stated this to Mr. Barringer at the time, and proposed to correct the mistake then and there. But, on reflection, I concluded not to appear before the convention, as my name had not been before it except by this mistake, but to correct the mistake otherwise. As I cannot, for reasons which I will give, assume or endorse the statement which was publicly made in my name and behalf, I think it right and proper that I should correct the mistake, and disclaim the endorsement which was given in my name. For this purpose I ask of you the favor to publish this card.

On the day before the convention was organized, I met Mr. Barringer at the National Hotel, and he said something in reference to my nomination for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. I said that the Washington City or Pool influence had already determined that the Rev. J. C. Reid should be nominated, and that I was satisfied that he would be nominated, and that I cared very little about seeking or getting the nomination from a convention thus controlled. He replied that Mr. Reid was altogether unfit for the duties of this office by reason of his age, and that he would bring my name forward as a candidate for the office. I assented and did not again mention the matter to him until a few moments before the nomination was to be made. I then went to him and requested him to put my name in nomination before the convention. He replied that he would do so with pleasure; that his delegation had agreed to vote for me, and that I ought to be elected by acclamation. He was standing on the floor for the purpose of putting my name in nomination, when Judge Settle nominated Mr. Reid, and Mr. Carrow moved to make the nomination by acclamation. While the applause and clapping of hands with which this was received, was subsiding, Mr. Barringer turned to me as if to enquire what he must do. I said to him, "Let it go; I care nothing for it." Upon this he seconded the nomination in my name as before stated.

It the convention had nominated a suitable person for the office—one who is *capable* of doing something for education in the State, and who would be willing to devote his time and energies to that and to nothing else, I could have nothing to say against it; but I am unwilling to remain before the public as approving the nomination, while I know that the gentleman nominated is totally unfit for the position which he seeks, both by reason of his great age and his want of education for the work. Mr. Reid, after spending nearly half a century as an active working minister of the gospel, was placed on the retired list many years ago, because he had become too old to do the work to which he had been accustomed through a long, valuable and useful life. And now in his second childhood, tottering upon the very verge of the grave, he asks the people of North Carolina to place him in one of the most important departments of the State Government—a position which requires the labor of a strong man, both physically and intellectually, and of one who has been educated for the purpose. His election may be of advantage to him, but it cannot possibly be of any advantage to the people of North Carolina or to the cause of education. If he is too old, as he himself says he is by being on the retired list, for that work to which he was faithful and true for a greater number of years than a large majority of men are permitted to live, then he is too old for a work altogether new and much more laborious than the work which he left.

But my principal objection to the nomination is, that it was gotten up in Washington City, several weeks before the convention met, and is the product of a scheme to make the educational interests of the State subservient to party purposes and personal ends, as I will now proceed to show.

The members of the General Assembly at its last session were appealed to to revise the school law, and make provision for free schools, upon the ground that education was not a party question but a great popular interest. The Legislature responded promptly and liberally. The fund appropriated by the General Assembly for school purposes during the present year is larger than has ever been used in North Carolina for the support of free schools in any one year. The school law, as revised, has been pronounced by good judges to be the best we have ever had in this State.

It was also believed that it would be right and proper, and to the interest of the State, if the University could be taken out of party politics, and be re-organized and revived upon a non-partisan basis. The matter was deliberated well before any step was taken. The principal difficulty suggested was that Rev. Solomon Pool, who is a brother of Senator Pool, held the title of president of the University which he was unwilling to give up, and that Senator Pool would not consent to anything which would involve the removal of his brother. It was thought best, however, to make the attempt. A resolution was adopted by the trustees appealing to the Alumni of the University and asking their aid for the relief and support of the University. The Alumni responded cheerfully and promptly. Fifty-five of them assembled in the Senate Chamber after a notice of ten days, and expressed willingness to give their most cordial and united support to the University, if it could be taken out of politics. A quorum of the trustees unanimously concurred, and instructed me to send a circular to each trustee, giving an account of what had been done, and of what was proposed to be done. I did so. At first favorable answers were received; trustees were sending in their resignations from all directions, entirely approving of what had been done, and of what was proposed to be done. Senator Pool, however, answered: That he disapproved of what had been done; should oppose it himself and advise his friends to oppose it. Presently resignations stopped coming in.—Some of those which had been sent in were recalled. I learned from trustees themselves, that Senator Pool had sent a circular to them asking them not to resign as trustees, and if they had resigned, to recall their resignation, intimating that I must not be continued in my place. I have been surprised by the developments made in this case. I had no idea that Senator Pool, by means of his official patronage, had acquired such power in the State, or that he would venture to use his power with so little regard to the will of the people of the State which he represents. I may take occasion hereafter to say something more upon this matter of official patronage. For the present I will say that Mr. Reid, who is a trustee of the University, agreed with Senator Pool that the University must be kept in the hands of the Republican party exclusively. The income of the University from escheats, etc., is now about one thousand dollars a year. Mr. R. W. Lassiter, treasurer of the trustees of the University, regularly receives and retains one thousand dollars a year as his salary, besides incidental and traveling expenses. The duties of the office are very light. I have at all times been willing to have them annexed to the duties of the office which I hold, without any compensation whatever. The attempt was made last January to reduce Mr. Lassiter's salary as Treasurer of the University from one thousand to one hundred dollars, and when that failed, then to five hundred dollars. The venerable and reverend James C. Reid stood by "his friend" Lassiter upon that occasion with his votes and speeches. He carried him safely through, and Mr. Lassiter's salary remains one thousand dollars a year. Senator Pool, Rev. J. C. Reid and other trustees of the University, by retaining the University in their own hands, enable Mr. Lassiter to receive and use $1,000 a year, which the creditors of the University ought to have. If they accomplished anything more, I have not been able to discover it. The nomination of Reid was an endorsement of this, and a rejection of the offer implied in the action of the General Assembly, that the educational interest of the State should be kept out of party contests, and be supported by both parties. I know he was nominated because he stood by Mr. Lassiter, and refused to allow his salary, as treasurer of the University, to be reduced from one thousand to one hundred dollars, or to five hundred dollars, and because he refused to consent to a re-organization of the University upon a non-partizan basis; in other words because he insisted upon making the educational interest of the State subservient to party politicians. When I heard the acclamations of applause with which his nomination was received, I asked myself what does this mean? It means simply that the convention which professes to represent eighty thousand colored voters and a number of white voters has, for the sake of gratifying three or four politicians, actually sacrificed the highest interests of the people which it professes to represent. If I know anything well, it is, that it is ruinous to the cause of education to drag it into political party contests. A system of popular education based upon the idea that it is to be monopolized by one party is simply impossible, and the attempt to force such a system is simply criminal. It is ruinous to the best interests of the State and of all the people of the State.

If I am asked how I know that Mr. Reid's nomination was agreed upon in Washington City, my answer is, Mr. Reid himself so informed me. I also know that he was appointed for the reasons which I have given. It is impossible, therefore, that I should endorse his nomination. It would be unjust to myself and to the cause of education, if I should not disclaim the endorsement, which, by mistake, has been given in my name. If Mr. Reid is to be elected, it will not be done with my consent or support.

ALEXANDER MCIVER.

## State News.

The Charlotte firemen celebrate their anniversary on the 20th of May.

Gov. Graham is in New Berne, attending the session of the U. S. District Court, now being held in that city.

Twenty-two hundred tons of fertilizers have been received in Wilson county this spring.

Capt. R. P. Waring, of Charlotte, is suggested as a candidate for Congress from his District.

Messrs. Shober, Robbins and Cowles are candidates for the Conservative nomination for Congress in the Seventh District.

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* suggests the name of Major John Hughes, of that city, to the Greensboro Convention, as a fitting candidate for Lieut. Governar.

Col. Thomas S. Kenan has been nominated for Mayor, and Messrs. T. W. Wainright, W. P. Wooten, W. C. Botts, J. A. Tynes and O. Lipscourt for Commissioners of the town of Wilson.

Notwithstanding Judge Moore's furious political charge, the Grand Jury failed to find any bill against the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, after a most thorough and patient examination of the facts—*Sentinel*.

At a meeting of the "Standing Committee" of the Diocese of North Carolina, recently held in this city, Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Rector of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, was unanimously elected a member of said committee, in place of Rev. Dr. M. A. Curtis, deceased.—*Raleigh News*.

The Federal soldiers stationed at Raleigh are annoying the citizens by drunkenness and furious riding through the streets, to the imminent peril of pedestrians. No protection is afforded by the police. Instead of making arrests, they beg the soldiers, as a *favor*, please to go to camp.

We learn from the *Democrat* that the Rev. J. M. Brandt, who once figured in Charlotte and vicinity as a Lutheran preacher, school teacher, etc., committed suicide in Rome, Ga., last week, by shooting himself through the head. He is spoken of as having been a man of much learning.

The ancestry of Hon. Allen G. Thurman, at present United States Senator from Ohio, can be traced to Edenton, this State, the following appearing in the church record at that place: "Married on Tuesday, 21st May, 1811, by the Rev. James Boyd, the Rev. Pleasant Thurman to Mary G. Allen, daughter of Col. Nathaniel Allen, of the town of Edenton."—*Raleigh News*.

### Mr. Cobb's Reply to the "Era."

SHELBY, N. C., April 14th, 1872.

*Editors of Daily News*:

A friend has sent me an editorial, clipped from your paper, headed "The Era and Rev. Mr. Cobb," in which you generously and successfully defend me from the unjust, ungenerous and uncalled for attack of that paper upon myself for reporting the speech of Hon. Z. B. Vance, at Statesville, for the Daily Dispatch.

It has ever been the habit of hardened sinners to seek for solace in heralding the sins of others. When exhorted to confessions and contrition, they usually excuse themselves from the duty and bolster themselves up in their wickedness by finding, or making, fault with others who profess holiness; as if they could be made pure by their proving others impure, or as if they could become reputable in proportion as they make others disreputable.

The libertine is ever ready to slander that purity that cannot be prostituted to his lustful purposes. The real thief is usually first to raise the cry of "stop thief!" at the heels of some innocent lad whom he had failed to induce to become a partner of his theft. The *Era* and his correspondent have no objection to ministers taking part in politics, if they take part on their side. If they can be made to prostitute the sacred office for their own partisan purposes they are very commendable; but if not, they must be branded as political preachers or upholders of Ku-Klux. Nothing but a malice akin to that of the libertine, or a rebrobacy like that of the thief, would have prompted so unwarranted and unjust an attack as that contained in the *Era*. What possible grounds could there be for the charge? Is a merchant a Democrat because he sells goods to a Democrat? Is a farmer a lawyer because he hauls corn for a lawyer? Is a newspaper correspondent a Ku-Klux because he writes an account of a Ku-Klux raid? Or a lawyer guilty of assault and battery because he defends a man who has been? Did the reporter of Gov. Holden's trial become one of the prosecutors because he took down the proceedings? And can I be charged with being a "Ku-Klux Democrat," as they call it, because, as a phonographer, I undertook to report for the press a political speech of Gov. Vance? I have reported some Republican speeches. Did that make me a Republican?

Had there been no "political parsons" at work in the ranks of the party to *which* the *Era belongs*, turning the negro pulpits into political rostrums, converting congregations into "Union leagues," to elevate themselves and other malicious slanderers of the Southern people into office, there would have been none of this cry of "stop thief" on ku-klux political preachers.

I am not a member of any political organization, but I am a Carolinian and I love my native State. Reared within her borders, educated at her University, baptized in one of her rivers, ordained in one of her court houses, having suffered with her soldiers, I can be jealous of her honor, her virtue, her prosperity and integrity, and "may my right hand forget her cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth," when I shall strike hands with any political leaders in helping to tear the coronet of honor from her brow, by degrading her institutions, blackening the character of her sons, disfranchising her citizens, or ruining her credit. If this makes me a political preacher, I plead guilty to the charge.

The home of my childhood is here. The remains of my father and my mother are deposited in its soil—that father who was excluded from the benefits of amnesty, because God had blessed him with property which Sherman destroyed. The companions of my youth are among the disfranchised citizens—or are buried in soldier's graves beneath its sod. Can I go with my little ones to that loving father's grave and tell them there lies a taitor and a rebel? Can I point them to the battered doors and the defaced walls and the broken furniture of the old homestead, show them the holes in the floor, where the house was fired several times by brutal soldiery over their grand father's head, and tell them he deserved all this? Shall I so far stultify myself as to believe that every man who was thought worthy to hold office in the State before the war is more unfit to hold office now than the ignorant black man who can neither read nor write? No. Can I approve of that state of things which permits my former slave to hold office while I myself am excluded? If I am to be branded as a politician for entertaining such sentiments as these, let me be branded. Thank God! there is a citizenship, which partisan legislative enactment cannot take away; there is a roll of honor, which filthy political fingers can never tarnish; there are riches which fines and confiscations can never reach. There is a judgment seat where brribery can never enter.

Yours very respectfully,

NEEDHAM B. COBB.

### THE RIVAL GOVERNORS.

#### An Embroglio in Florida—Pot Calls Kettle Black.

[From the Savannah Republican.]

TALLAHASSEE, April 15.

I will, as brief as possible, give you an idea how our two Governors are managing the State government in this almost "God-forsaken State."

Governor No. 1, (Reed,) after issuing his proclamation on Monday last, left in company with J. C. Gibbs, Secretary of State, for Jacksonville, to attend the Grant Convention. Since then nothing definite has been heard of them. It is rumored that Gibbs, in company with J. S. Adams, commissioner of immigration, are sojourning somewhere in that classic locality known as "Up the St. John's." Gibbs, before leaving the capital, detached the great seal of the State from the press and pocketed it; he also carried off the commission register and all blank commissions in his office. It is asserted here that warrants, issued by the United States commissioner, are in waiting at Jacksonville to arrest Governor Reed and Secretary Gibbs; also Judge Wheaton, (Reed's new appointee,) if he should try to exercise the functions of that office—judge of the fourth judicial circuit.

Governor No. 2 (S. T. Day) holds forth in the region of the executive chamber, which is now undergoing repairs, and has issued his proclamation to-day, charging Reed with attempting to usurp the authority of the Chief Executive of the State, and concludes the same by "warning the people, and all officers of the State, not to obey or in any manner respect the pretended authority of the said Harrison Reed."

The Supreme Court meets to-morrow, and it may bring on the issue as to whom belongs the right to preside as Chief Magistrate. It is supposed that Day's proclamation is either intended to scare Reed off altogether, or force him into court as the complaining party, with all the disadvantages of continuances, postponements, etc.

## The Liberals.

### "UP TO CINCINNATI!"—RESPONSE FROM ILLINOIS—THE AVALANCHE INCREASING—THE ILLINOIS CALL FOR THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

*To Colonel William M. Grosvenor, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republican Convention of Missouri, Washington, D. C.*

We, Republicans of Illinois, wish to express our concurrence in the principles lately set forth by the Liberal Republicans of Missouri. We make this departure from the ordinary methods of party action from a deep conviction that the organization to which we belong is under the control of those who will use it chiefly for personal purposes, and obstruct the free expression of opinion on important matters, which the gentlemen whom you represent have laid before the people of the United States.

We believe that the time has come when the political offences of the past should be pardoned; that all citizens should be protected in the enjoyment of the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution; that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden on the industry of the country as light as possible; that a reform in the civil service should be such as to relieve political action from official patronage; that the right of local self-government, the foundation of American freedom, should be reasserted, and the encroachments of Federal power checked; and we also believe that, at this time, a special duty rests on the people to do away with corruption in office. With the hope that the movement begun in Missouri may spread through all the States and influence every political party, we accept the invitation to meet in National Mass Convention in the city of Cincinnati, on the first Wednesday in May next, and we invite all Republicans who agree with us to co-operate in our action.

For the purpose of securing a proper representation of the State of Illinois in said convention, we suggest that the citizens of Illinois present at Cincinnati select a due proportion of their number to represent this State on the floor of said convention.

This call has been sent to only twelve of the one hundred and two counties of the State. We regret that want of time has prevented us from giving it a more general circulation.

The above call is signed by over three hundred leading Republicans of the State, the names of some of whom may be found in the article headed, "The Response from Illinois," which we copy from the Chicago Tribune in our column of "Political Outlook."

[By telegraph to New York Tribune.]

### Governor Palmer's Final Declaration Against Grant—Reasons Why He Declined to be a Candidate for Re-Election.

CHICAGO, April 17, 1872.

The following important letter from Gov. Palmer to his neighbors and friends of Macoupin county, to-day made public, is in explanation of his declination to permit his name to be used before the Republican State Convention for renomination. It attracts a great deal of attention:

*To the Editor of the Carlinville Democrat*:

Such of my old friends as may have heard the announcement you were authorized to make, that I would not be a candidate before the Republican State Convention for renomination, no doubt felt some curiosity to learn the reasons for my conduct, and I know of no medium so proper for giving them the information as the columns of the newspaper established by us in 1856, when the Republican strength in Macoupin county amounted to 800 votes out of a voting population of nearly 4,000.

The State Convention, which has been called to meet at Springfield on May 22, will be controlled by men whose leading object will be to secure the renomination and election of President Grant. They will make all the nominations of State officers subordinate to that object, and will have a right to expect that the candidate they select for Governor will sympathize in their favorite object, and undertake the canvass of the State to promote its success. I do not believe President Grant should be renominated by the Republican party, and will not say so. Nor will I consent to canvass the State to promote his re-election, unless the candidate placed in the field against him is more objectionable. I supported General Grant in 1868—with great cheerfulness. Then the issues which followed the war were of transcendent importance. It was then necessary to provide complete guarantees for the liberty, equality and protection of all; and, in comparison with the perfect accamplishment of these fundamental objects of the Government, measures of administrative reform were of small importance, and in fact, from the state of the public mind, were then impossible. Now, the most important public questions are such as relate to the enforcement of the laws, the administration of the public funds, provision for the care of the helpless classes, the reduction of the burdens of taxation, the enforcement of official honesty and responsibility, and the protection of the liberties of the people. As all who are familiar with my opinions know, I believe that all reforms and improvements in the direction indicated must begin in the State, and the first step toward success must be to win back to the Government of the States the confidence and affection of the people.

No man need expect reforms in the Administration of the Federal Government until the people assume the government of the State, and enforce honesty and good government. The President and Congress are too remote from the people to pay any great degree of attention to their wishes; they must be impressed by the action and example of the State. With these views I cannot defend or justify the opinion acted upon by General Grant when he ordered four companies of infantry into this State to act as police, and that dictated his approval of the acts of General Sheridan in raising troops by his own authority in this State, subjecting Chicago to military rule, whereby a peaceable citizen of the State was unlawfully killed. These lawless and dangerous assumptions of authority cannot be defended or apologized for by me, while the obligations of an oath to support the Constitution and enforce the laws of the State rest upon me. If the powers claimed and acted upon by the President in these instances exist in him, the State of Illinois is but a dependency of the Government at Washington, and the lives and liberties of the people are subject to the will of the President. To defend these acts of the President is to concede that the power he claimed exists. Such a concession by the Governor would be a crime against the people of the State. Nor could I, if a candidate for Governor, say to the people that President Grant has the inclination and ability to enforce economy and reform in the Government, nor will I submit my judgement on these points to a convention that will be dominated by his appointees and partisans.

JOHN M. PALMER.

### H. G.'s Advice to Colored Men.

NEW ORLEANS, April 18.

The following will appear, by permission, in the New Orleans *Republican* to-morrow, as the duty of the colored men in the South:

*Hon. T. W. Conway, New Orleans*:

Sir—I have yours of the 21st inst. I think colored people will be benefited, and should sympathize with, the Cincinnati Convention, because it tends to free them from the odium of complicity with the villainies and robberies which have been perpetrated in the abused name of Republicanism during the past five years, especially in the South. The monstrous exaggeration of taxes and debts in most of the Southern States is the fruit of white villainy. The thieves who perpetrate these robberies are now seeking to escape the just punishment of their crimes by bawling lustily "Grant!" "Grant!" "I'm for Grant!" "Hurrah for Grant!" The Cincinnati movement is at deadly feud with these robbers and their evil deeds. Let the honest and upright colored men join it then, and thus rid themselves of crimes which others only have perpetrated.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

### A Discovery About Corn.

In this thinking and observant age new ideas and discoveries are constantly being made.

An intelligent and reliable farmer, who

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1872.


## LOCAL.

### COUNTY CONVENTION.

In obedience to call, a portion of the citizens of New Hanover met in the Court House last evening Major Engelhard, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, called the meeting to order, and nominated Dugald McMillan as Chairman, who was elected.

Upon motion of Col. Atkinson, Owen Fennell and John L. Boatwright were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.—Messrs. J. A. Engelhard, W. A. Cumming, M. C. Collins, Hon. O. P. Meares and Dr. J. F. Simpson were elected as said committee, who reported the following resolutions.

Recognizing the great crisis in our civil affairs now near at hand, and desiring to organize to give aid to our patriotic political friends throughout the State, we, a portion of the Conservative-Democratic citizens of New Hanover, do resolve:

1st. That we approve of the Convention to be held in Greensboro on the 1st day of May next, and that all members of the party present at Greensboro, from this county, are hereby appointed delegates to represent New Hanover in said Convention.

2d. That the Chairman also appoint fifty delegates to represent this county in the District Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress; and we, respectfully suggest to the Executive Committee that Wilmington will be the most convenient point for holding the Convention.

3d. That we heartily endorse the proposed amendments to the State Constitution.

4th. That reform and retrenchment being necessary for the well-being of the citizens of the whole Union, we hail with pleasure the uprising of the people of the North, without distinction of party, against the tyranny and corruption of the present administration.

5th. That Hon. A. M. Waddell, our Representative in Congress, is entitled to our thanks for his recent able and manly vindication of his constituents and his State, and for the ability, dignity and zeal with which he has represented the interests of his districts, and we cordially recommend his renomination.

6th. That Major C. W. McClammy and Captain S. A. Ashe, our Senator and Representative in the last General Assembly, by their close attention to business, by their labors in behalf of our local interests, and by their unswerving devotion to principle and duty, are entitled to the thanks of the people of this county; we part with one with regret, and hope to reward the other by still greater manifestations of our confidence and esteem.

The Chairman was allowed time to publish the names of the delegates to the District Convention.

Upon motion of Mr. J. C. Wood, the Chairman of the meeting was authorized to call a Convention of the Conservative-Democratic citizens of the county, at such time as he deems best.

Judge Meares responded to calls upon him in a speech of much force and eloquence.

Major Poisson and Mr. Holmes excused themselves in a few timely remarks.

Upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

D. McMILLAN, Chm'n.

OWEN FENNELL,
J. L. BOATWRIGHT, Sec'ys.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The dispatch of business on the second day of the term was somewhat accelerated. A *nolle pros.* was entered in 14 cases; a verdict of guilty was rendered in 6 others, and not guilty in 1 other.

The Grand Jury presented during the day 13 true bills and made 3 presentments. There were also 16 appeals from penalty for not working on the public roads.

APPROPRIATION FOR OUR RIVER AND BAR IMPROVEMENTS.—From a letter received here last night by Major W. Griswold from Col. A. M. Waddell, our Representative in Congress, under date of the 21st inst. and, we learn that a bill has passed the House appropriating $100,000 for our river and bar improvements. Col. Waddell further says that he believes it will pass the Senate.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.—This disease, which is prevailing to some extent throughout the country, has recently made its appearance in our city. There are, however, but comparatively few cases. The disease having appeared, we thought it proper to interview some some of our physicians in regard to it. We learn that it is an inflammatory disease, rather contagious, and often fatal in its results, unless prompt attention is given to the sufferer; but when a physician is called in within four to six hours after the attack, it is in many cases easily managed. It is best to administer a simple purgative, so as to cause immediate action on the discovery of the disease. One of our physicians has kindly furnished us with the following description of

SYMPTOMS:

The attack is nearly always sudden; chilliness, terrible pain in the head, extending to the back of the neck, nausea and vomiting are the earliest symptoms; delirium follows, ending not unfrequently in coma. Fetanic spasm or rigidity of the muscles of the back of the neck, and sometimes of the back and limbs, is common. Convulsions are much less so, but do occur, particularly in the young. Painful sensitiveness of the whole surface of the body is present in most cases when there is no coma. Loss of sight or hearing may take place during the middle period of the attack. The pulse is at first slow, then accelerated, but diminished in volume and strength. Respiration is slower than natural in most, but not in all, cases. The tongue is usually at first white and moist, sometimes natural; in prolonged cases it may become yellow or brown. The bowels are costive or natural. The skin has almost always, at the beginning, an unusually low temperature. When reaction occurs it does not become very hot as a rule. Dryness of the surface is most common, although late in the attack profuse perspiration may occur. Spots appear on the second or third day or later on the neck, breast or limbs, seldom on the face. They are of different dimensions, from the size of a pin's head to three-quarters of an inch in diameter and oval shape, but not elevated nor disappearing on pressure. Their color is red, purple or black.

The duration of fatal cases is generally short: some die in three or four hours, many within twelve or twenty-four hours. That much time overpassed, the danger becomes less, but a fatal result may still occur, even after a number of days. The first four days are the most perilous to life.

FIRE AT POINT CASWELL.—Dr. Jas. F. Simpson, who is in this city in attendance on the Superior Court, received information yesterday of the burning of his turpentine trees on his place at Point Caswell. The fire was discovered Tuesday, and is beyond doubt the work of incendiaries.—The woods must have been fired Monday night, and were still burning at last accounts. About a hundred barrel "course" of trees are thought to have been destroyed. This is the second fire on Dr. Simpson's land, we are informed, since an incendiary harrangue made at Point Caswell recently by a young white Radical from this place, who attacked Dr. S. for his zealous discharge of his duties as overseer of the public road, in which capacity he forced the negroes to do their duty. It is further reported that a number of the negro hands living on the place refused to join in the attempt to extinguish the fire until yesterday morning.

ANSON Superior Court, His Honor, Judge Buxton presiding, is in session this week, and will probably adjourn to-morrow. The principal item of interest was the trial of a white man named James Henry, from Massachusetts, who is charged with stealing cotton and guano from Col. W. C. Smith, of New Forestville. A true bill was found against Henry on Tuesday, and he was remanded to jail to await trial. Grave suspicions point to Henry as the incendiary who fired Col. Smith's mills, at New Forestville, on the 14th instant.

CAPT. WILLIAM HENRY MCDOWELL, who died of small-pox in Cincinnati on the 14th instaut, and who was formerly connected with the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, and Wilmington Railway Bridge Companies, was buried with Masonic honors by the N. C. Harmony Lodge, No. 2, F. & A. M., of that city. Just previous to his death, he was connected with the Cincinnati & Newport Bridge Company.—He was also a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, of this city, from whose Secretary we gain these facts for the information of his many friends in this vicinity.

DELEGATES TO DISTRICT CONVELTION.—Mr. D. MacMillan has appointed the following delegates to represent New Hanover county in the District Convention:

O. P. Meares, F. W. Kerchner, Roger Moore, R. K. Bryan, D. S. Saunders, A. J. Grady, Sol Bear, John R. Hawes, Sterling H. Everitt, Sam'l J. Herring, John Jones, Cooper Bordeaux, D. T. Durham, John D. Powers, Aldrich Adrian, W. J. Callais, Luke McClammy, W. A. Cumming, Dr. A. F. Newkirk, John J. Beasley, Dr. E. Porter, James N. Craig, Nicholas Morris, A. Well, H. L. Horn, John W. Atkinson, Dan'l Shaw, R. J. Nixon, A. Atkinson, Col. John McRae, Hilyard Player, Isaac James, M. Cronly, John J. Moore, W. T. Bannerman, Dr. W. T. Ennett, George W. Corbett, John Hand, Dr. James F. Simpson, M. C. Collins, Wm. A. Lamb, Geo. F. Walker, R. S. Radcliff, Henry VonGlahn, E. Peschau, John Sholar, S. R. Bunting, W. H. Bernard, Hon. George Davis, Jos. A. Engelhard.

ANSON IN TIME.—It was our good fortune to be present at Wadesboro, on Tuesday, during the progress of the Conservative meeting that was held there in the afternoon of that day. It was truly one of the most successful meetings of any kind ever yet held in Anson county, and we hail it as an augury of the grand summing up that is to be made there during the campaign of this summer. The spacious Court room was crambed to its utmost capacity, not only by white men, but by the colored people, who were there, not as spectators, but participants, and who were not behind their white friends in according their applause to the speakers. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Thos. S. Ashe, Col. Bennett, Judge Little and Col. Liles, of Anson, and Col. Steele, of Richmond. Resolutions were adopted pledging the Conservative party of the county to a vigorous campaign against those who have beggared our State, and a large number of the most influential men in the county were nominated as delegates to the State and District Convention.

Anson county gave Shipp 66 majority in 1868. She will give the conservative nominee at least 200 majority.


### Atmospheric Diseases.

The air, without which no creatures could live, is the source of diseases of which millions die. At this season, especially, the atmosphere is full of the germs of many kinds of sickness. Every globule of the mist and fog which cloud the earth and sky in spring holds in solution its portion of miasmatic poison.

The evil effects of this aerial virus can only be certainly averted by increasing the vital activity of the system and securing the full and free exercise of all its natural functions, and hence it is, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great nerve strengthener, regulator and antidote to malaria, is imperatively required in the spring months.

It is at this time, too, that Dyspepsia assumes its most distressing types and that persons of bilious habit usually suffer most. There is an influence in the air which depresses the spirits as well as the physical energies, and in order to restore their elasticity tonic treatment is absolutely necessary.

All the world knows that the wonderful efficacy of Hostetter's Bitters in cases of indigestion, billiousness, nervous prostration and malarious fever is due to the potency of its tonic, alterative and aperient materials and the absolutely pure stimulant with which they are incorporated.

It is because the public have been taught by twenty years experience that the article can be implicitly trusted—inasmuch as it performs uniformly and certainly all that it is advertised to do—that they prefer this sovereign tonic to every other. Hence its immense and ever-increasing sales, and hence, too, alas! the many counterfeits and imitations, against which there is no safeguard except the close scrutiny of the purchaser

### Unprecedented Success.

Within the past year 200,000 boxes of DR. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS have been sold, and not a single instance is known where they have failed to give satisfaction. If you would enjoy life, have a fine appetite and robust health, use these Pills.

AUGUSTA, November, 1869.

DR. W. H. TUTT:

It affords me much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Liver Pills. They are all they are represented to be. In my opinion, there are no Pills so well adapted to the Southern climate as they are.

Yours truly,
JOS. BRUMMEL,
Late of Richmond, Va.

**The Barber's Prefer Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye.**

april 20 175-d1weod&wlt

**BUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER** sweeps them off and clears the house speedily—Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

april 23 177-deod&w2mch


EDITORIAL NOTICES are so common that it is almost impossible for an editor to express his honest opinion of the merits of any article without being suspected of interested motives. This fact, however, shall not deter us from saying what we think of a new addition to the Materia Medica to which our attention has been recently directed. We refer to Dr. J. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA VINEGAR BITTERS, a remedy which is making its way into more families just now than all the other advertised medicines put together. There seems to be no question about the potency of its tonic and alterative properties, while it possesses the great negative recommendation of containing neither alcohol nor mineral poison. That it is a specific for Indigestion, Billiousness, Constipation, and many complaints of nervous origin, we have reason to know; and we are assured on good authority that as a general invigorant, regulating and purifying medicine, it has no equal. It is stated that its ingredients, (obtained from the wilds of California), are new to the medical world; and its extraordinary effects certainly warrant the conclusion that it is a compound of agents hitherto unknown. If popularity is any criterion, there can be no doubt of the efficiency of the VINEGAR BITTERS, for the sale of the article is immense and continually increasing. 4w

## TELEGRAPHIC.

## WASHINGTON.

**The Cotton Tax—Charles Francis Adams and the Democracy—National Democratic Convention—Senators Ransom and Thurman—Abbott's Raid on the Treasury—God in the Constitution.**

WASHINGTON, April 24.

SENATE.—Upon the seating of General Ransom Senator Thurman congratulated the Senate that for the first time since 1861 every seat was filled.

Senator Sumner presented a petition signed by thirteen thousand persons against God in the Constitution.

Abbott gets his salary and mileage to date. [This is all that he expected when he began the contest.—ED. JOURNAL.]

The deficiency bill was resumed.

A motion to table Mr. Morrill's amendment limiting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims regarding captured and abandoned property, was lost by a vote of 25 to 25. Calfax voted nay.

Senator Alcorn proposed an amendment to Morrill's amendment making it somewhat more generous to the people of the South, which was discussed to adjournment.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed giving half of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad for a terminal depot, upon such terms as a commission appointed by the President may prescribe.

Dr. Howard's imprisonment in Spain was discussed at great length. No action taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Herschel V. Johnston and F. P. Stanton argued before the sub-committee on Ways and Means in favor of the bill referred to that committee, refunding the cotton tax. The argument was upon the unconstitutionality of the tax. The amount collected under this tax is $65,000,000.

Referring to the dispatch in the newspapers that August Belmont was at Cincinnati urging the nomination of Charles Francis Adams as a candidate for President before the Convention next week, giving assurances that Adams would receive the Democratic support, Hon. Fernando Wood, Chairman of the Joint caucus of Democratic Senators and Representatives, is authority for saying that there are no Democrats in Congress in favor of Adams, and that in his opinion it is quite certain the Democratic National Convention would nominate another ticket if Adams shall be chosen at Cincinnati.

Although the time and place for holding the Democratic National Convention are not formally fixed, it is understood that the 4th of July will be the time, and St. Louis the place.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED
COASTWISE.

Steamship Bolivar, Evans, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Schr H N Squires, Wixon, Boston, G G Barker & Co.
Schr William Butman, Carver, Rockport, G G Barker & Co; with lime to Worth & Worth.
Schr John, Williams, New York, Williams & Murchison.
Schr Clara Merrick, Hand, Norfolk, Binford, Crow & Co.
Schr Georgia, Orcutt, Norfolk, Worth & Worth.
Schr T J Trafton, Dame, Rockport, J E Lippitt & Co; with ice.
Schr John McAdam, Willard, Rockport, J E Lippitt & Co; with ice.
Schr Kate Walker, ——, Rockport, Vick & Mebane; with ice.
Schr Samuel Fish, Teel, Rockport, J E Lippitt; with ice.
Schr Abbie Bursley, Lovell, Boston, Harriss & Howell; with mdze.
April 21—Schr Lettie Wells, Watson, Rockport, O G Parsley, Sr, with ice to J E Lippitt & co.
22—Brig Zavalla Williams, Vazie, Fall River, O G Parsley, Sr.
Schr Ray, Dennis, Jacksonville, Edwards & Hall.
Schr David, Hankins, New River, Edwards & Hall.
Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Schr B M Tilton, Tilton, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son.
Schr L V Cobb, Harriss, Elizabeth City, DeRosset & Co.
Schr Agile, Roberts, Little River, Northrop & Cumming.
Schr Etta, Lewis, Camden County, Northrop & Cumming.
Schr Daniel Webster, Forbes, Hyde County, Northrop & Cumming.
Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.
Schr Mauna Loa, Talbot, Beaufort, E Kidder & son.

FOREIGN.

Br barque M E Seed, ——, Liverpool, via City Point, Vick & Mebane.

CLEARED.

COASTWISE.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Philadelphia, Harriss & Howell.
Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.
Steamship Bolivar, Evans, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.
Schr Annie S Gaskill, Gaskill, Washington, D C, Harriss & Howell.
Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, Georetown, G G Barker & Co.
Schr G W Rawley, Harriss, Waldoboro, Me, J H Chadbourn & Co.
Schr Ben, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.

FOREIGN.

(Br) Barque Mystic Tie, Coffill, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Williams & Murchison.
Schr Harry White, Hopkins, Demarara, E Kidder & Son.

### EXPORTS
COASTWISE.

PHILADELPHIA—Schr Mary Riley—160,000 feet lumber, 2,485 shingles.

NEW YORK—Steamship Regulartor, cleared April 17—169 bales cotton, 420 bushels peanuts, 15 do sheeting, 2,336 bbls rosin, 663 do spirits, 192 do turpentine, 50 pkgs mdze, 48 bbls soap stone, 50 bbls shooks.

PHILADELPHIA—Steamship Pioneer—451 bbls spirits, 185 do rosin, 51 do tar, 444 bales cotton, 11 do rags, 696 bushels peanuts, 11,000 shingles, 38 pkgs mdze, 41 empty ale kegs.

BALTIMORE—Steamer Bolivar—336 bbls spirits, 516 do rosin, 241 do tar, 20 bales sheeting, 40 do cotton, 20 bbls pitch, 305 bushels peanuts.

WASHINGTON, D C—Schr Annie S Gaskill—141,385 feet lumber.

Waldoboro, Me—Schr G W Rawley—119,738 feet lumber.

New York—Schr Ben—861 bbls rosin, 313 do spts turpentine, 331 bales cotton.

NOREIGN.

CORK OR FALMOUTH for orders—(Br) Barque Mystic Tie—3,386 bbls rosin.

Demarara—Schr Harry White—159,593 feet lumber, 59 bbls tar, 50 do pitch, 5 do spirits.

### List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1872.

STEAMSHIPS

Rebecca Clyde, Childs, dis, A D Cazaux
Benefactor, Jones, ldg, New York, Barry Bros

BARQUES

German Wilhelmine, Maass, ldg Europe, Willard Bros
German Minerva, Hubenbecker dis, Vick & Mebane
German Herman Helmreich, ldg, Europe, Willard Bros
British M E Seed, dis, Vick & Mebane

BRIGS

Zavalla Williams, Vazie, dis, O G Parsley, Sr

SCHOONERS

Harry White, Hopkins, dis, Kidder & Sons
Sarah Bruen, Milton, dis, Harriss & Howell
Burdett Hart, Pierce, ldg New York, Williams & Murchison.
James Bliss, Hatch, dis, O G Parsley, Sr
Belle Crowell, Nickerson, ldg, Boston, J H Chadbourn & co
J R Clements, Betts, dis, DeRossett & Co
Clara Merrick, Haud, dis, Binford, Crow & Co
John, Williams, ldg, New York, Williams & Murchison
Wm Butman, Carver, dis, Worth & Worth
H N Squires, Wixon; dis, G G Barker & Co
Georgia, Orcutt, dis, Worth & Worth
T J Trafton, Dame, ldg, Boston, Worth & Worth
John McAdam, Willard, dis, O G Parsley
Lettie Wells, Watson, dis, O G Parsley, Sr
Samuel Fish, Teel, dis, O G Parsley, Sr
Kate Walker, ——, dis, O G Parsley, Sr
Schr Abbie Bursley, Lovell, dis, Harriss & Howell
Mauna Loa, Talbot, dis, E Kidder & Sons

### List of Vessels Sailed for this Port.

BALTIMORE.

Br barque Eliza Avelina, Dowley, cld April 20

NEWPORT.

Norweigen Barque Rufns, Skare, cld March 23

JACKSONVILLE.

Schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, cld March 6

LIVERPOOL.

Lizzie Raymond, Brown, cld Jan. 20

ROCKPORT.

Brig Isola, Snowman, cld April 12

### DIED.

At his residence, in this city, on yesterday, the 23d instant, NEHEMIAH TAYLOR HARRISS, in the 43d year of his age.

Mr. Harriss, for nearly fourteen years, has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and for thirteen years a ruling Elder of Mount Horeb Church in the county of Bladen. As a husband he was kind, indulgent, amiable and gentle; as a son, loving and devoted; as a brother, warm, true and affectionate; and, as a friend, trusty, genial and confiding.

He was the honest man, and the conscientious Christian gentleman.


**VICK & MEBANE,**

**Cotton Factors,**

AND

**General Commission Merchants,**

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.


### Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beeswax per lb | 30 a 32 | Lime | 0 00 a 0 00 |
| Barrels, Spts T, each. | | (from store) | |
| 24 hand | 2 25 a 2 50 | Rockport | 0 00 a 0 00 |
| New | 2 75 a 3 00 | Rockland | 0 00 a 1 60 |
| Candles, per lb., | | Molasses, per gallon. | |
| Tallow | 18 a 20 | Cuba, hhds | 00 a 36 |
| Adamantine | 15 a 16 | do bbls | 00 a 40 |
| Sperm | 50 a 55 | Sugar house | 22 a 24 |
| Coffee, per lb., | | do bbls | 25 a 27 |
| Java | 30 a 35 | Syrup, bbls | 45 a 1 00 |
| Laguayra | 26 a 30 | do N. O. | 80 a 85 |
| Rio | 23 a 25 | Naval Stores, | |
| St. Domingo | 23 a 24 | Turpentine per | 280 lbs |
| Cotton, per lb., | | Virgin new | 00 a 3 65 |
| Ord to Midl'g | 19 a 22 | Yellow dip | 0 00 a 4 20 |
| Strict Midl. | 00 a 22½ | Hard | 0 00 a 2 95 |
| Cotton Bagging, | | Tar per bbl | 0 00 a 2 85 |
| Sperm | 00 a 00 | Tar in ord'r'y | 00 a 3 00 |
| Dundee | 18 a 18½ | Pitch, City | 2 75 a 3 00 |
| Flax | 19½ a 20 | Rosin, pale | 0 00 a 6 50 |
| Double Ancr | 18½ a 19½ | do No 1 | 4 25 a 5 00 |
| Rope per lb. | 7 a 19 | do No 2 | 0 00 a 3 00 |
| Corn Meal, | | do No 3 | 0 00 a 3 00 |
| per bushel | 0 95 a 1 00 | Spirits turpentine, | |
| Domestics, | | per gal | 00 a 57 |
| Sheeting, | | Nails, per lb., | |
| per yard | 11 a 12½ | Cut | 5½ a 8½ |
| Yarn, per 5 lb, | 160 a 165 | Oils, per gallon, | |
| Feathers, | | Sperm | 0 00 a 3 00 |
| per lb | 65 a 00 | Linseed | 140 a 1 50 |
| Fish, per bbl., | | Machinery | 1 75 a 2 00 |
| Mackerel, | | Keorosene | 28 a 30 |
| No. 1 | 26 00 a 28 00 | Pea Nuts | 1 25 a 1 75 |
| No. 2 | 13 00 a 15 00 | Potatoes, | |
| No. 3 | 00 00 a 00 00 | Sweet | 80 a 1 00 |
| Mullets | 5 50 a 7 50 | Irish, bbl | 2 75 a 3 75 |
| Herring, | | Provisions, per lb., | |
| East | 8 00 a 9 00 | N. C. Bacon. | |
| N. C. roe | 0 00 a 12 50 | Hams | 14 a 16 |
| do cut | 8 00 a 10 00 | Middlings | 12 a 12½ |
| do gross | 7 00 a 8 00 | Shoulders | 11½ a 12 |
| Dry Cod | 9 a 10 | Hog round | 12 a 12½ |
| Flour, per bbl, North'n | | Western Bacon. | |
| Family | 8 75 a 12 25 | (Smoked. | |
| Superfine | 6 75 a 7 75 | Hams | 16½ a 18½ |
| Fine | 5 50 a 6 00 | Middlings | 9¾ a 9¾ |
| Ex Super | 8 50 a 9 75 | Shoulders | 7¾ a 8 |
| North Carolina, | | (Dry Salted.) | |
| Family | 8 50 a 11 75 | Middlings | 7½ a 8 |
| Superfine | 7 75 a 8 25 | Shoulders | 6½ a 7 |
| Fine, per lb | 16 a 20 | Lard, N. C. | 12½ a 13 |
| Gunny Bags | 25 a 28 | do Northern | 10 a 13 |
| Guano, Peruvian, | | Butter, N. C. | 00 a 30 |
| Per ton | 00 00 a 80 00 | do Northern | 30 a 55 |
| Grain, per bushel, | | Cheese | 16 a 18 |
| Corn | 00 a 85 | Pork, Northern, per bbl | |
| Oats | 00 a 75 | City Mess | 15 00 a 15 50 |
| Peas, Cow | 1 10 a 1 25 | Thin " | 00 00 a 00 00 |
| Rice, | 00 a 09 | Rump | 13 00 a 14 00 |
| Carolina | 8½ a 9 | Salt, Alum, per | |
| Hides, per lb., | | bag 2 bush | 1 90 a 2 00 |
| Green | 6½ a 7 | Liverpool, sack, groun | |
| Dry | 14 a 15 | cargo | 1 30 a 1 35 |
| Hay, per 100 lbs., | | From store | 1 30 a 1 35 |
| Eastern | 0 00 a 0 00 | American | 1 25a 1 30 |
| Northern | 1 40 a 1 75 | Sugar, per lb., | |
| Iron, per lb., | | Porto Rico | 11 a 00 |
| English, ass'd | 7½ a 8 | C | 11½a 12 |
| American, re'd | a 10 | B | 13 b 13¾ |
| American, | | A | 13¾a 13¾ |
| sheer | 9 a 00 | Crushed | 14 a 14¾ |
| Swede | 7½ a 00 | Soap, per lb., | |
| Hoop, | | Northern | 5 a 7 |
| per ton | 000 00a145 00 | Shingles, per M., | |
| Liquors, per gal, (dom) | | Contract | 4 00 a 6'00 |
| Whiskey | 1 25 a 4 00 | Common | 2 25 a 2 75 |
| Bourbon | 2 00 a 3 00 | Staves, per M. | |
| N. E. R | 2 00 a 3 00 | W. O. bbl | 0 00 a 00 00 |
| Gin | 4 00 a 7 00 | R. O. hhd | 0 00 a 00 00 |
| Brandy | 4 00 a 9 00 | Timber, per M., | |
| do Apple, | 1 50 a 9 00 | Shipping | 12 00 a 15 00 |
| do Peach | 2 25 a 3 50 | Mill prime | 0 00 a 11 00 |
| Lumber, (River,) | | Mill, fair | 7 50 a 9 00 |
| Flr Bds | 15 00 a 17 00 | Mill, inferior to | |
| Wide do | 12 00 a 14 00 | ord | 5 00 a 6 00 |
| Scantling | 10 00 a 12 00 | Tallow, lb | 19 a 10½ |

## REVIEW
OF THE
## WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
April 25, 1872.

COTTON—During the early part of the week this staple maintained the firmness reported in our last, but the concerted effort on the part of speculators to put up the market has failed, and for the last few days it has been very quiet and unsettled, and the quotations to-day although the same as given last week, are in point of fact—¼ of a cent off. The receipts have been quite light, while the shipments have been correspondingly heavy, and the stock is reducing rapidly. Sellers are not offering their stock freely, holding for the June trade, and looking for an advance during that month. The receipts at all ports for the week are 38,931 bales against 31,152 bales last week, 36,082 the previous week, and 49,640 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 2,538,175 bales against 3,512,692 bales for the same period of 1870–71, showing a decrease since September 1, this year, of 974 517 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 62,-854 bales, of which 49,781 were to Great Britain, 5,386 to France, and 7,697 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 306,-002 bales.

The following sales comprises the weeks business: Friday, 1 bale at 19,3 do at 19¼, 14 do at 20, 8 do at 21⅛, 16 do at 22, 8 do at 21, 3 do at 20½ cts; Saturday, 17 do at 22, and 16 do at 21⅛ to 22¼ cts; Monday, 1 do at 20, 11 do at 21⅛, 3 do at 21½, and 15 do at 22 cts; Tuesday, 2 do at 19, and 12 do at 21 cts; Wednesday, 2 do at 19, 3 do at 20, 10 do at 21½, and 56 do at 22 cts; Thursday, 1 do at 21½ cents, and 400 do at 22 cents.

We quote as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | 20 cents |
| Good ordinary | 21 " |
| Low middling | 21½ " |
| Middling | 22 " |

ROSIN—An extensive movement has been noticed in the market for the past week. Strained under an active enquiry from buyers for foreign shipment, light receipts and small stock has continued to move upward; No. 2 has been in a very good enquiry, and a few small sales were made at a good margin; No. 1 and the finer qualities have been firm with daily transactions at fair prices, but the receipts are very small, and sales irregular with no different quotations for a market. The receipts are larger than the previous week, but are light and are mostly of the finer qualities of this year's manufacture. The exports have been large and stock, though not materially reduced, is smaller than given last week.

The following sales comprise the week's business: Friday, 89 bbls at $5 for No. 1, and $6 50 for extra Pale; Saturday, 914 bbls at $2 85 for strained, $5 75 for low Pale, $6 for Pale, and 250 bbls at $2 95 for strained; Monday, 1,000 bbls at $2 95 for strained; Tuesday, 179 bbls at $5 50 for low Pale, 55 75 to $6 for Pale, and $6 60 for extra Pale; Wednesday, 217 bbls at $3 for No. 2, $5 25 for No. 1, $5 50 for low Pale, $6 for Pale, $6 25 for extra Pale, and 4,000 bbls at $2 85 to $3 for strained; Thursday, 1,602 bbls at

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—An active enquiry was exhibited in the market for this article in the early part of the week, and distillers purchased without reserve, lots, when offered at fair prices. The closing quotations of last week predominated up to Wednesday, when the accumulated supplies had been worked off, small stock and light receipts, induced receivers to hold at higher figures, which buyers yielded to, and an advance of 5 cents on hard and yellow dip was the result. Virgin has been quite active and has met sale when offered. The receipts have been moderately fair, but the new crop comes in quite slowly, and as receipts of size are only looked for from that source, no stock in excess of last week has accumulated, and receipts are barely adequate for the consumptive demand, and on this account manufacturing is not yet fully under weigh. To-day the market closes firm at $2 95 for hard, $4 20 for yellow dip, and $5 65 for virgin. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:

| | Bbls. | Hard. | Yellow dip. | Virgin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday | 180 | $2 90 | $4 15 | $5 65 |
| Saturday | 164 | 2 90 | 4 15 | 5 65 |
| Monday | 325 | 2 90 | 4 15 | 5 65 |
| Tuesday | 325 | 2 90 | 4 15 | 5 65 |
| Wednesday | 150 | 2 95 | 4 20 | 5 65 |
| Thursday | 150 | 2 95 | 4 20 | 5 65 |

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—In the early part of the week the market ruled firm at 57 cents.—Transactions were free, and a considerable quantity changed hands. Yesterday the market became very depressed, caused by a similar drooping in the New York market, being the result of a shipment of 1,100 bbls which was thrown on that market, and purchases could have been made at a decline of 5 cents, but buyers were demoralized and would not handle at any figure, awaiting the result of the present dullness. To-day the dull feeling continues, and although as yet no decline has been made, yet sellers, to effect operations, would have to make a decided concession. The receipts continue to increase daily, but are yet comparatively light, while the shipments have been large, and the stock is reduced to a mere fraction. The following sales comprise the week's business:

| | |
|---|---|
| Friday | 91 casks at 55 cents per gallon. |
| Saturday | 171 " " 57 " " " |
| Monday | 189 " " 57 " " " |
| Tuesday | 113 " " 57 " " " |
| Wednesday | No sales. |
| Thursday | No sales. |

TAR.—Friday morning an active demand from shippers and speculators sprang up, and buyers purchased all offering on market at an advance of 10 cents. Saturday and Monday the enquiry continued, but small receipts checked operations. Tuesday buyers were wanting for immediate shipment, and were freely offering previous day's prices, but advances in New York caused a similar effect in our market, and at the close of the day an advance of 25 cents was evident. Wednesday the enquiry was still good, and a further advance of 10 cents was obtained. To-day, at the close of our report the demand continues, with sales at Wednesday's quotations, but with a strong feeling and an anticipated advance. The receipts have been comparitively light, while the shipments have been large and the stock has been reduced.—The market closes firm at $2 85 per bbl. The receipts and sales for the week foot up 618 bbls, which have sold as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Friday | 39 bbls. at $2 40 per bbl. |
| Do | 159 " " 2 50 " |
| Saturday | 164 " " 2 50 " |
| Monday | 11 " " 2 50 " |
| Tuesday | 100 " " 2 75 " |
| Wednesday | 193 " " 2 85 " |
| Thursday | 30 " " 2 85 " |

GRAIN.—CORN.—During the past week grains of all kinds have been in active enquiry from country consumers, and dealers, and with light receipts and considerable shipping the stock has been materially reduced. Cargo sales have been more free, and the quotations of last week have been fully maintained with a decided better feeling and less difficulty. Several cargoes have sold as follows: One of 2,000 bushels at 76½ cents; one of 2,700 bushels at 76 cents; one of 5,000 bushels at 76 cents; one of 1,700 bushels at 76 cents, and another of 1,428 bushels at 75½ cents. Several others came to dealers and went into store. The receipts from all sources are as follows: From Eastern counties, 20,984 bushels; from Norfolk 8,000 bushels; from Baltimore 18,000 bushels, and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 2,500 bushels. The demand is good and sales are made for small lots from store at 90 cents perbushel—highest figures including sacks.——OATS.—The stock in market is fully adequate to the wants. The receipts are moderate and demand limited. Sells from store at 70 to 75 cents per bushel.——PEAS.—The receipts during the week are about 350 bushels. The demand is only fair and the stock is amply large for the wants, which are only for small quantities. Cow sells from $1 20 to $1 25, and White at $1 30 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.—For North Carolina bacon there is only a very light enquiry at present, dealers having sufficient stock to supply the trade, are not in the market for purchases, and the market has been almost nominal. Dealers are selling at the following quotations: 8½ to 9 cts. for shoulders, 9¼ to 10¾ cents for sides, 10½ to 11 cents for hog round, and 12½ to 13½ cents for hams, as in quality. Western is in good stock. There is a fair demand existing, which is supplied from store as follows: SMOKED—5¾ to 7 cents for shoulders, 8½ to 8¾ cents for sides, and 12½ to 13 cents for hams. DRY SALTED—6 cents for shoulders, and 7¼ to 7¾ cents for sides.——LARD.—North Carolina is in good stock, and with the usual good demand. Sells from 10¾ to 11½ cents per lb., as in quality.

FERTILIZERS—With a stock in market adequate to the present demand and with a good enquiry, we note a fair business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@80; do. do., Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $40 to $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35 cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR.—The advance of wheats in Northern markets, and the light receipts and small stock, with a very good demand, keeps the market up, having advanced in the last two weeks 75 cents. There is a good demand, and we note a fair business doing in both Northern and State brands, and refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations.

CORN MEAL.—The city mills are supplying the limited demand from store at 95 cents to $1 per bushel.

LIME.—The stock in market, although not very arge, is at present sufficient to supply the trade. Sells from store at $1 60 per cask.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought in quite quite sparingly, and the stock in butchers' hands are quite small. Sell on the hoof at 10 to 11½ cents.

EGGS—Are in fair request and light receipt. Sells from carts and by the quantity at 18 to 20 cents per dozen.

PEANUTS—Nothing of consequence has transpired in the market during the past week. The receipts have been liberal and with shipments fully as large, the stock in market shows neither an increase or a decrease. The demand is good and dealers are purchasing at the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | $ 1 25 |
| Prime | 1 65 |
| Extra quality | 1 80 |
| Fancy | 1 90 to 2 00 |

TIMBER—Continues to be brought to market very slowly. There is a good enquiry for prime milling quality and the market is strong. The receipts have sold to the city mills at the following rates per 1,000 feet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary | $ 7 50 to 9 00 |
| Mill Fair | $10 00 to 13 00 |
| Shipping | $17 00 to 20 00 |

WOOD.—The pleasant weather for the past week has, to a considerable extent, checked the operations in the wood market. The market is well stocked, and flat loads find difficult sale at the following rates:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pine | $2 25 to 2 50 |
| Ash | 2 

# Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 19, 1872.


## STATE NEWS.

Gen. Cary lectures in Tarboro' on the 26th.

Rocky Mount has *twenty-one* bar-rooms and one church.

Hon. R. P. Dick lectured in Newbern on last Monday and Tuesday evenings.

Gen. S. F. Carey, of Ohio, lectured in Raleigh on Tuesday evening.

Heavy frost in Kinston on Tuesday night.

Hail in Greensboro' on Monday, and frost on Wednesday.

The Winston *Sentinel* reports that wheat in that section is looking well.

The Assignee of the Cape Fear Bank has commenced suit in the Federal Court for $20,000 against Forsyth county.

There will be an excursion train from Statesville to Charlotte on the first day of May.

The Conservatives of Orange county recommend Hon. Isaiah Turner, Jr., as their choice for Governor.

Five thousand tons of Chatham coal have been shipped from Egypt mine to Norfolk.

A correspondent of the Hillsboro' *Recorder* nominates Hon. Clinton A. Cilley, of Catawba, for Governor.

Many of the farmers of Nash have finished planting corn and are busily preparing their ground for cotton.

We learn from the Elizabeth City *Economist* that Judge C. C. Pool has resigned, and John W. Albertson (whoever he is) has been appointed Judge in his stead.

The sale of the North Carolina *Presbyterian* has been postponed until further notice.

"FISH STORY."—The Elizabeth City *Economist* says that, during last week, Charles Davis, at his fishery, on Croatan Sound, landed a haul of herrings which was estimated at 150,000.

The Rutherford *Star* has reliable information that the work of laying the iron on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, from Cherryville towards Shelby, will actually commence in a few days.

The *Southerner* says that Mr. Wm. H. Price, of the firm of March, Price & Co., of New York, has recently donated the sum of one hundred dollars towards the erection of the Presbyterian church in Tarboro.

The Rutherford *Vindicator* says: Two negroes—Jerry Thompson and York Lattimore—charged with murder, and the inevitable Ike Mooney and another, under minor charges, made their escape from the jail here last Friday night.

The Newbern *Times* says: At a meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, held one day last week, it was decided that from and after May 1st three freight trains, instead of two as now, would be run over the road.

The Newbern *Journal of Commerce* says: We were shown yesterday, by W. H. Pearce, Esq., a hen egg, which measured 7¼ inches in length and was 6¾ inches around. It weighed 3¼ ounces, and was found to be larger than turkey eggs when compared with several. Who can beat this egg?

A large Conservative meeting was held in the Courthouse in Monroe, on Tuesday, the 9th inst. The meeting was addressed by R. P. Waring, Gov. Vance and Col. Long. The people of Union are wide-awake to the importance of the approaching campaign.

The Hillsboro' *Recorder* says: A correspondent informs us that there's an old hawk at Goldsboro that's been living there for fifteen years and devouring the poultry. He has been repeatedly shot at, but without effect, and is nearly the size of an eagle, and right gray with age.

The Raleigh *News* says: There is a negro delegate to the Radical Convention from Cumberland county, who is six feet, nine inches high, straight as a stack pole, black as a mink, and wears a two story beaver hat. His appearance on the streets creates quite a sensation.

The Pee Dee *Herald* says: A white youth named Cobb, alias Allen, and a colored boy by the name of James Chavis, were scuffling over a gun one day last week in this place, when the gun was discharged and the load lodged in the person of Chavis, which caused his death in about one hour. A coroner's inquest was held upon the dead body, which rendered a verdict of death from accidental shooting.

The Charlotte *Observer* says: Eleven gentlemen from one of our western counties passed through this city on Tuesday last, *en route* for Colorado. We are sorry to see so many of our young men leaving the State now at a time when their services are needed. Better be contented and stay at home to assist in building up the State once more from its ruined condition.

The Magnolia *Advertiser* says that Rev. Paul J. Conway, President of the State Council, F. of T., Rev. R. H. Whitaker, publisher of the *Friends of Temperance*, and Rev. A. A. Boshamer, Pastor of the Fifth street Methodist Church in Wilmington, lectured on temperance in the Methodist Church in that town on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. Although the evening was rainy, there was a large and delighted audience in attendance.

Mr. Joseph Arey died at his residence in Fayetteville, on the 4th inst., in his eighty-second year. The *Presbyterian* says of him: "Mr. Arey was a native of Princeton, New Jersey, and came here, when about grown, where he has lived ever since. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, when he served at Fort Johnson. Mr. Arey joined the Masonic fraternity in 1813, and spent over fifty-eight years in worthy and devoted membership of that honorable order. He was a leading merchant here for many years, and was also special magistrate for the town fifteen or twenty years. His health has been bad for several months, and he died peacefully and calmly as a Christian and devoted member of the Presbyterian church. He married early in life a daughter of S. S. Staiert, an old citizen of Fayetteville, and leaves three sons and three daughters."

The Charlotte *Democrat* is the oldest paper in the State that never suspended.—*Democrat.*

Too fast. You are good and old and we "tie to you"—but we are fifty-two years of age and never yet went to bed to die. Our locks are long and white and young eagles build their nests in them. Selah.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

Pshaw! what are such ages or eagles worth when compared with the wisdom and experience derived from an *uninterrupted* existence of *forty-nine years?*

We, that is, the *Southerner*, never yet "went to bed" at all.

Old, but not gray headed, it has all the elasticity of youth and playfulness of childhood. Methu-Selah.—*Tarboro' Southerner.*

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—Quite a ludicrous little incident occurred at the depot of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad yesterday, on the arrival of the regular train. A number of laborers were expected to arrive here then, and a prominent official of the road, espying a car load of the dark-hued brethren, stepped into the car, remarking, "Well, boys, you've all come down to work on the road, I suppose?" Imagine his discomfiture when one of the crowd arose, and, with a very dignified air, replied, "No, sar! these gemmens and me is de dele-gates to the 'Publican Convention in Raleigh, and we don't know nuffin 'bout yer railroad niggers.—*Wilmington Journal.*

To the above we may add, by way of moral, that the official referred to afterwards remarked to Hon. O. H. Dockery, the leader of the crowd of dusky delegates, that his friends seemed offended at being mistaken for *railroad niggers*; to which the doughty fifteenth amendment supporter replied, "You may have 'em after we're done with 'em."—*Robesonian.*

The Board of Directors of the Penitentiary will meet on the 8th of May.

Tarboro has had a rockfish that weighed 66 pounds.

It is said that over 6,000 negro voters have left the State since the last election.

The Liberal Republicans of Wake are to meet at the court house in Raleigh, next Saturday.

The Mayor of Catawba is *a-weigh* ahead of any other Mayor in this State—330 pounds is his average.

Sterling Persons, colored, a fisherman, was drowned in the Roanoke on Wednesday.

It is said that $5,000 were spent in Raleigh to secure the nomination of Settle, the Peruvian, for Governor.

The meeting of the State Medical Society will take place at Newbern on Thursday, the 21st of May, instead of the 10th, as heretofore advertised.

The *Despatch* says that Mecklenburg county will give a larger Democratic majority in August than at any time since the war.

The Raleigh *News* says that Gov. Caldwell has appointed Willis Bagley, Esq., of Perquimans county, Solicitor for the First Judicial District, vice J. W. Albertson, promoted to Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Pool.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* says that prominent radicals of the western part of the State, in attendance upon the recent radical convention in that city, openly declared that they intended to carry Cleaveland and other leading Democratic counties of that portion, by means of intimidation under the infamous Congressional Ku-Klux act.

The Weldon *News* says that, in consequence of the necessary absence of the President of the Roanoke and Tar River Agricultural Society, on the 14th of May, the time appointed for the Re-union, it has been changed to the 16th, the Thursday following. The attendant Concert and Festival will certainly take place on Thursday evening, May 16th.

The Raleigh *News* says: As the engine "Kemp P. Battle," moving the down freight over the Raleigh and Gaston road on Thursday night, was about midway between Kittrells and Henderson, its headlight was struck by lightning, the lightning then passing back without causing further damage until it reached the box cars, when two of the latter were unroofed. Fortunately the engineer, the conductor nor the assistants sustained any injury further than a severe shock and a good scare.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* of Monday, says: Yesterday about one o'clock two turpentine distilleries belonging to Mr. T. S. Lutterloh were burned. The fire was caused by some small holes in the bottom of one still which joined another. These distilleries were in the edge of town near the railroad. But for the timely arrival of the Bucket Company, a still near by and a large quantity of rosin and turpentine and several cords of wood would have been destroyed.

The Wilson *Plaindealer* says: "A joint stock company, to be known as the Fraternity Building Association, composed of the two orders of Masons and Odd Fellows of this place, has, we understand, been organized with a capital stock of $15,000, already secured. It is proposed by this company to erect one or more buildings in a convenient part of the town, the building to contain suitable hall s for their respective orders, and also a Town Hall above, with stores below for rent."

The Rocky Mount *Mail* says: We learn at Joyner's depot, on Monday that Willy G. Barnes stabbed James W. Taylor, both grocers at Bats' Cross Roads, about three miles from Joyner's, on that day, just above the hip and below the ribs, making a very serious wound. The men were friends, and the cut was given under a temporary passion provoked in a trifling contention about one selling the hands of the other some meat. We learn that Mr. Barnes deeply regretted the occurrence, and they have "made friends."

We learn through M. O. Sherrill that John B. Hussey, Esq., of Newton, contemplates a tour about the latter part of the present month, over the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Hussey is prospecting for land along the line of that road, with a view of locating a colony. Our readers may expect a true history of the "far West," through the *Eagle*, from the pen of Mr. Hussey. Mr. H., since his residence in Catawba, has won for himself many warm friends, as well as much distinction as a lawyer. He is a gentleman of education, and is thoroughly posted on almost any subject, and we expect his letters to be very interesting. His high sense of honor and truthfulness, his unimpeachable character, and his patient habit of investigation, insure a more correct account of the much talked of territories than we have heretofore had, and hence, our readers will look to him for information upon which they can rely with confidence. We wish Mr. H. a pleasant tour, and hope he will find that there is no place like the "Old North State.—*Hickory Tavern Eagle.*

We call attention to the card of that honest Republican, Major W. A. Smith, says the Raleigh *News*, protesting against the absurd claims of Gen. Abbott to the Senatorship. The letter does great credit to Major Smith. We shall have more to say of this matter hereafter. Major Smith was Chairman of the Johnson delegation, and cast the vote of that county for Gov. Caldwell:

CARD.

I desire to enter my solemn protest against the action of the Republican State Convention, in relation to the resolutions introduced in that body touching the question of the United States Senatorship.

When the resolutions were first introduced on yesterday, I bitterly opposed them for the reason that they, in effect, endorsed the claims of Gen. Joseph C. Abbott for the Senatorship, and instructed the United States Senate to admit him. When the resolutions came up to-day for discussion in the Convention, the gag law was applied, and the voices of those who opposed them were drowned in the deafening shouts of the multitude, so that all discussion on the merits of the resolutions was shamefully cut off.

I take this method, first, of protesting against the discourteous conduct of the Convention in refusing to hear the opponents of the resolutions, and secondly, of protesting against the resolutions themselves, as being un-American, un-Republican, totally at war with every precedent, and subversive of every principle of true Republican government. I am clearly of opinion that General Abbott is not entitled to the seat, but that Gen. Matt W. Ransom is. At the time of the election of Governor Vance, the Democrats having nearly two-thirds majority, the vote for Abbott was considered by the Republicans as simply a complimentary one, as no one dreamed at that time, that he stood the ghost of a chance of an election. Wishing to compliment a personal friend, I threw my vote away on him.

If this question of Senatorship was left to a majority of the best and most intelligent Republicans of the State, (which of course would exclude the carpet-bag clique) I am satisfied that their sense of justice, decency and propriety would award the seat to General Ransom in preference to General Abbott. Respectfully,

WM. A. SMITH.

Raleigh, April 18, 1872.

NOMINATION OF CALDWELL.—The following is the vote by which Caldwell was nominated:

For Caldwell—Beaufort, 1 vote; Bertie, 1; Burke, 1; Cabarrus, 1; Caldwell, 1; Camden, 1; Carteret, 1; Chatham, 2; Cherokee, 1; Chowan, 1; Craven, 2; Cumberland, 2; Currituck, 1; Edgecombe, 2; Forsythe, 1; Franklin, 1; Gaston, 1; Gates, 1; Greene, 1; Halifax, 2; Harnett, 1; Henderson, 1; Hyde, 1; Jackson, 1; Johnson, 2; Jones, 1; Lenoir, 1; Macon, 1; Mecklenburg, 2; Madison, 1; Martin, 1; Nash, 1; Northampton, 1; Onslow, 1; Pasquotank, 1; Perquimans, 1; Randolph, 1; Surry, 1; Tyrrell, 1; Wake, 4; Warren, 2; Washington, 1; Wayne, 2; Wilson, 2; Sampson, 2. Total 58.

For Settle—Alamance, 1; Bladen, 1; Caswell, 1; Davidson, 1; Davie, 1; Duplin 2; Granville, 2; Guilford, 2; Iredell, 2; Lincoln, 1; Orange, 2; Pitt, 2; Person, 1; Randolph, 1; Rockingham, 2; Rowan, 2; Stokes, 2; Yadkin, 1. Total, 28.

For Dockery—Person, 1; Brunswick, 1; Catawba, 1; Montgomery, 1; Moore, 1; New Hanover, 3; Richmond, 1; Robeson, 2; Wilkes, 2. Total, 14.

For Logan—Buncombe, 2; Cleaveland, 1; Haywood, 1; McDowell, 1; Polk, 1; Rutherford, 1. Total, 7.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

SENATE.—The Senate is sitting to-night on postal affairs.

HOUSE.—A large number of bills were introduced.

The new revenue bill was read. These proceedings were crowded out as usual by the filibuster over civil rights.

The report of the Conference Committee regarding straw bids was adopted

A bill was introduced repealing the law requiring cigar makers to give bond.

A counter statement regarding the Alabama claims was received from the President. It is very lengthy and polite, but firm in support of the consequential damage clause.

The struggle between free tea and coffee and the North Carolina Senatorial contest resulted in favor of the contest by a vote of 35 to 22. No action was taken.

Congressmen Edmunds and Pomeroy indicated that they would vote against the seating of Abbott.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Court of Claims to-day decided cotton cases involving nearly one million dollars against the Government, which have been withheld upon the Drake amendment, which the Supreme Court decided to be unconstitutional. The cases decided were chiefly from Savannah and include the Elyee case. Other cases will follow. Drake's amendment, which has been decided unconstitutional, invalidated Presidential pardons.

The following decisions were made in the Supreme Court to-day. No. 11. White vs. Hart etal in error to the Supreme Court of Georgia. This was an action on a note given for the price of a slave. The defence pleaded that by the new Constitution of the State the Court was prohibited from taking any jurisdiction of a case involving the question of the validity of such a contract. The judgment of the Court was for the defendant, and announced the following propositions:

1st. That when the Constitution of 1868 was adopted, Georgia was not a State in the Union, that she had surrendered her connection as such, and was a conquered territory, wholly at the mercy of the conqueror, and that hence the inhibition of the States by the Constitution of the States to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, had no application to her.

2nd. That her Constitution does not affect the contract, but only derives jurisdiction from her Courts to endorse it.

3d. That her Constitution was adopted under the dictation and coercion of Congress, and is the act of Congress rather than of the State, and that, though a State cannot pass a law impairing the validity of contracts, Congress can, and that for this reason also the inhibition in the Federal Constitution has no effect in the case. This Court reverses this judgment, and in substance say: "The subject presented by the first proposition has been considered incidentally several times by this Court, and its former decisions in respect of it need only be reaffirmed. The National Constitution created not a confederacy of States, but a government of individuals. It assumed that the government and the union which it created and the States which were incorporated into the union, would be indestructable, and, as far as human means could accomplish such a work, it intended to make them so. The government of the nation and of the State are each alike, independent and absolute in their respective spheres of action, but the former is as much a part of the government of the people of each State, and as much entitled to their allegiance and obedience as their own local State governments."

The Constitution and laws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, being in all cases where they apply, the supreme law of the land. The doctrine of secession is the doctrine of treason, and practical secession is practical treason, seeking to give itself triumph by revolutionary violence. The late rebellion was without any element of right or sanction of law, and the duration and magnitude of the war did not change its character. The States in rebellion were never out of the Union and never absolved from the duties, liabilities and restrictions always incumbent upon them.

On the second point it is said that without the remedy the contract may not be said to exist. The ideas of validity and remedy are inseparable, and are both parts of the obligation which is guaranteed by the Constitution against invasion; hence that denial of the remedy by the State was not valid, because it annihilated the contract.

The third of the propositions is said to be clearly unsound. Congress authorized the State to frame a new Constitution, and she elected to proceed within the scope of the authority conferred. The result was submitted to Congress as a voluntary and valid offering, and was so received and recognized in the subsequent action by that body.

The State is estopped to assail it upon such an assumption, upon the same grounds. She might deny the validity of her ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. The action of Congress upon the subject cannot be enquired into. The case is clearly one in which the Judicial is bound to follow the action of the political department of the Government, and is included by it. It is added that if Congress had expressly dictated and expressly approved the promise on question, such dictation and approval would have been without effect. Congress has no power to supercede the Constitution of the United States. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion, as also, in the case from Arkansas. No. 42. Osborn versus Nicholson et al. In that case there was a warranty that the slave was sound, and that he was a slave for life. The Court say that such a warranty does not extend to the exercise of the Sovereign power of the State, by which the slave was conscripted, and that the thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution does not affect the question. The contract being valid when made, was enforced on all the Courts, and that subsequent Legislation either by statute or constitutional provision could not render it invalid. The Chief Justice dissented, and stated that he would give his grounds in an opinion to be held hereafter.

### Ho! for Cincinnati

PHILADELPHIA April 21.

The Liberal Republicans at their meeting last night appointed a committee of thirteen to arrange for the Cincinnati trip.

In the course of his remarks General Thomas said that he had labored to build up the Republican party, but now he was free to say that it was the most corrupt party on the face of the earth.

Col. McClure, said that the plain English of the whole thing was rebellion. Five years ago there might have been a necessity for the exercise of military power, but not now. He differed with President Grant upon principle. The most dangerous thing the free institutions had to meet, was the policy inaugurated by Grant of carrying elections by the force of the bayonet. To his mind the South has been more desolated since the war than during its continuance.

### ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, April 22.

After a long litigation before Judge Woods of the Circuit Court at Mobile, by W. F. Drake and others, to set aside the decree of Judge Busteed, declaring the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad a bankrupt, was decided by Judge Woods last Saturday, that the bankrupt proceedings were in regular form, and declined to interfere.

The sale of the road came off at this place today in pursuance of the advertisement by the assignee in bankruptcy. Governor Lindsey bid for the State, and it gives much satisfaction to the people, as it is thought it will save the State from any loss on account of the road.

### SOUTH CAROLINIA.

CHARLESTON, April 22.

In the United States Court to-day, the case of John Rodgers, of Union county, indicted for conspiracy and murder was taken up. The Government abandoned the murder charge, and the trial for conspiracy began. Four witnesses were called by the Government, who testified to their participation in several murders.

## THE KU-KLUX TRIALS.

In the United States Circuit Court, held at Charleston, S. C., Monday, April 15th, Judges Bond and Bryan presiding, the following cases were disposed of:

Miles McCulloch, of York county, plead guilty of conspiring against Henry Brown and Brutus Good.

Counsel was assigned by the Court to Wesley Smith, Leander Spenser and Wm. Smith, who pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy and murder.

The case of Wm. Lowery, of York county, charged with conspiracy against Dick Wilson, was then taken up. The defendant pleaded not guilty, and Colonel S. P. Hamilton and Major Heart appeared as his counsel. Objection was raised to the proceeding of the District Attorney, in ordering a juror to stand aside after two jurors had been selected, and was argued by both sides.

Judge Bond directed that the names of the nineteen jurors of the first panel who attended the court should be put into the box, and that the first twelve names of the extra panel of thirty summoned by the Marshal be put in to make up thirty-one, and thirty-six names were called before the requisite twelve jurors were obtained.

The following are the names of the jurors as the jury was finally formed: Gilbert Fillsbury, white, foreman; John C. G. Levy, white; James F. Green, white; Thomas W. Berry, white; James Dobbin, white; Charles A. Darling, white; James Moultrie, colored; Lee Brewer, colored; John S. Edwards, colored; Alfred Birch, colored; Braxton Brown, colored, and Matthew Wilson, colored.

The indictment contains four counts—charging the defendant, first, with conspiring in April, 1871, against citizens to prevent their voting in October, 1872; second, conspiring in April, 1871, against citizens because of their voting in October, 1870; third, conspiring in April, 1871, against Dick Wilson, a colored citizen of York county, to prevent him from voting in October, 1872; and, fourth, conspiring against Dick Wilson because he had voted in October, 1870, for A. S. Wallace as member of Congress—all in violation of the Enforcement Act of May, 1870.

After the testimony on the part of the prosecution and argument by counsel on both sides of the case, Judge Bond charged the jury as follows:

He said that the law of conspiracy was simple. A conspiracy was an agreement to do a lawful thing by unlawful means, or to do an unlawful thing by lawful means. If a person goes into an organization having for its object the intimidation of voters he becomes thereby guilty of a conspiracy for that purpose. There were three ways of finding out the objects of a conspiracy. One was by the agreement itself; or it could be ascertained by the statements made by its members of its objects; or it could be shown by showing what the organization did in pursuance of its object. They must find not only that a conspiracy existed, but that it had the object charged in the indictment. This need not be its sole purpose, but it must be one of its objects. Then they must find that the defendant was a member of this conspiracy, and in that case, they must find a verdict of guilty. If they did not find these facts to exist, they were bound to return a verdict of acquittal.

The jury retired at 8.55 P. M., and after an absence of forty-five minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty on the first, second and third counts of the indictment, and not guilty as to the fourth. The defendant was then remanded for sentence.

### Slip-Shod Farmers.

A farmer writing to the Southern *Cultivator* for April makes the following pointed remarks:

I do not profess to be clear of sin, yet I must throw a few stones, if I do break somebody's glass. Did you ever see a "slip-shod" farmer? I have; they are in this country, and I have seen them in places where I have traveled. A farmer that does not clean out his fence only once in four or five years, and lets the briars keep pushing him back until he cannot get his horse nearer to the fence than one rod, is "slip-shod." The farmer that does clean out his fence on one side, and throws everything in the corners on the other, is a "slip-shod." The farmer whose fence, by the rotting of a rail, or stock pushing off or wind blowing off some, gets a low place in it, and somebody's mules gets into his rye or barley lots, is a little "slip-shod"—a stitch in time saves nine. The farmer who throws, or suffers his hands to throw all the chunks, trash and logs near the fence into the corner, is "slip-shod." The farmer who does not have a gate or bars in his field, but pulls down the gap every time he passes, having ten or fifteen panels of fence in an uneasy position by such conduct is "slip-shod," and should be reprimanded by the editors of the Southern *Cultivator*, or somebody else. The farmer who leaves a pile of logs in his field to plow and hoe around, thereby losing the time and land, also breaking down his corn and bruising his cotton, and generating a patch of briars, is "slip-shod." If you cannot burn them short, split and haul them to your wood-pile at the house. If a gully starts in your field, and you know that after awhile one must be there, take your plow and run as straight as you can, (so as to give sufficient fall,) thereby preventing short turns and angles, which will be the case if left to itself. Any farmer that will roll or suffer to be rolled, throw or suffer to be thrown, one chunk or other obstruction into a gully of such character, is "slip-shod," and deserves to have large crooked gullies in his field. I will, perhaps, in an after article, give you other evidences of "slip-shod" farming.—"*Leaks.*"

### Origin of "Harrington" Street, Raleigh.

We are under obligations to Col. Walter L. Steele, one of the most accomplished gentlemen of our State, for the following letter

ROCKINGHAM, April 11, 1872.

*Dear Sir*:—In the local column of the Sentinel of the 10th inst., I noticed an article on the names of the several streets of the city of Raleigh, in which you request any of your readers who may have any information of the gentleman after whom "Harrington" was named, to communicate. For this reason I send you the following:

Henry William Harrington was a native of the county of Middlesex, England, and emigrated, when quite a young man, to the American Colonies. He first settled in South Carolina, but, about the commencement of hostilities with the mother country, removed to this State and settled in the county of Anson. His residence, after the division of Anson county in 1779, being on the east side of the Peedee river, was in Richmond county. He held a commission as brigadier general in the Continental army, and was regarded as a firm and devoted friend of colonial independence. Having received an excellent education in England, he was a man of unusual intelligence and honor—was one of the leading citizens of the State. He was one of the first Board of Trustees of the the University, and one of the members of the General Assembly for 1788 (I think) from the county of Richmond. His son, Henry William Harrington, was a member of the convention of 1835. His other son, James A., married a sister of Gov. Wilson, of S. C. One of his daughters married Robert Troy, Esq., a lawyer of Wadesborough, and she was the grandmother of Mrs. George B. Wetmore, of Rowan. Gen. Harrington died, I think, in 1818; his son Henry William in 1868. "Harrington's Hill," at Fayetteville, was named after him.

The above for your own ear, and having written that, I will trouble you no longer, except to say: "Destruction to Radical roguery, rascality and ruin!"

Very respectfully,

WALTER L. STEELE.

It has been an idea derived from the old Roman law that no price could be set upon the lives of citizens, as they are invaluable. The result has been that practically lives have had no value in law. The Ohio Legislature has, however, determined that they are worth something, and has fixed their value at $10,000, by making that the maximum amount that can be collected from a railroad company for killing anybody.


1872.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association have the pleasure of announcing the following General and Special Premiums for Field Crops to be awarded at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Association, in the Fall of 1872:

FIELD CROPS.

COTTON.

For largest crop of Cotton upon four (4) acres or more of upland, with statement of quality of soil, mode of cultivation, amount and kind of manure used, the time of planting and variety of cotton; the land to be measured and the yield to be vouched for by affidavit—one bale to be exhibited: 1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Cotton upon one (1) acre of land, regulations same as above: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $25

For largest crop of Cotton on one acre by a boy not over eighteen years of age—Medal and $20
For second largest crop..... 15
For third " ..... 10

CORN.

For largest crop of Corn grown upon four (4) acres of upland. Regulations same as for Cotton; two (2) bushels to be exhibited as sample: 1st Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..$50
2nd " " " " " " .. 30
3rd " " " " " " .. 20

For largest crop of Corn grown upon one (1) acre of land, same regulations as above: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $25

For largest crop of Corn on one acre made by a boy not over eighteen years of age: Medal and ..... $20
For second best crop..... 15
For third " " ..... 10

WHEAT.

For the largest yield of Wheat from five (5) acres; under same rules and regulations for Cotton and Corn—two bushels to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $20

OATS AND RYE:

For largest yield of Rice, Oats or Rye, same regulations as above; two bushels to be exhibited: Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $20

POTATOES.

For largest crop of Sweet Potatoes upon one (1) acre; one-fourth to be dug and two (2) bushels to be exhibited as upon one acre: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $20

For largest crop of Irish Potatoes upon one-half (½) acre. Same regulations as above for Sweet Potatoes: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $10

PEAS, &C., &C.

For largest crop of Ground Peas upon one acre: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $20

For largest yield Stock Peas upon one acre; for largest yield of Turnips upon one acre; for largest yield of Beets upon one acre.—Two bushels of each to be exhibited; under same regulations as other crops: Premium, each—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $10

HAY.

For largest yield of Stock Pea-vine Hay on one acre; one bale to be exhibited: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $25

For largest yield of Native Grass; one bale to be exhibited; quality and quantity to be considered: Premium—Sterling Silver Plate, value..... $25

The grass must be cut from land cultivated for Hay.

Largest yield of Red Clover upon one acre; largest yield of Cultivated Grasses upon one acre; one bale of each to be exhibited: Premium, each—Sterling Silver Pate, value..$25

To the farmer who raises and applies the largest quantity of Domestic Manures to, and by each horse, mule or ox, used in the cultivation of his farm, the quantity to be certified to by two or more competent witnesses: Premium—Solid Silver Plate, value..... $50

All the rules and regulations specified in the foregoing Premiums *must be complied with*. *Affidavits* and *certificates*, as required, to be filed with the General Secretary, when the articles are entered, *otherwise* the Awarding Committees will withhold Premiums.

Largest yield of each of the following articles of fruit and vegetables, to be proved by affidavit and submitted to the Committee:

Garden Peas..... $10
Cucumbers..... 10
Tomatoes..... 8
Asparagus..... 10
Radishes..... 5
Peaches..... 8
Pears..... 5
Grapes, Scuppernong, Flowers and Concord. 10

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

By the Navassa Guano Company of Wilmington:
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of corn from 4 acres upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of cotton from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of oats from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of turnips from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of sweet potatoes from 4 acres of upland.
500 pounds Navassa Guano for the best yield of peanuts from 4 acres of upland.

The Navassa Guano to be used alone in competing for the above Premiums, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter. Samples of the crops named must be exhibited at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association. Yield of crops required to be properly authenticated in accordance with the regulations of the Association, and decisions to be made by Committees appointed for the purpose by the Association.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 21, 1871.

*Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association:*

SIR—As State Agents for the Carolina Fertilizer, we offer the following premiums, to be competed for at the Annual Fair, November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Corn to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Wheat to the acre.
600 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Peanuts to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Sweet Potatoes to the acre.
400 lbs. Carolina Fertilizer for the largest production of Turnips to the acre.

The above premiums are for crops produced by the use of Carolina Fertilizer alone, or in combination with plantation manure only; and the awarding of said premiums is left discretionary with the Committee of the Association, under their rules.

Competitors will be required to furnish us with detailed statements of mode of application, and culture, and the results; and the awards of the Committee will be fulfilled by shipment of the Fertilizer as directed, upon receipt by us of the above required statements.

Very respectfully,
DEROSSET & CO., State Agents.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1872.

*Maj. J. A. Engelhard, General Secretary Cape Fear Agricultural Association.*

SIR:—As Agents of WHANN'S RAWBONE-SUPERPHOSPHATE and the STAR AMMONIATED SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE, we offer the following Premiums to be competed for at the Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to be held in the Fall of 1872:
2,000 lbs. Whann's Superphosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.
2,000 lbs. Star Phosphate for the largest production of Cotton to the acre.

The above Premiums are for crops produced by use of either of the above Fertilizers alone, or only in combination with plantation manures or vegetable matter.

We offer also one ton each of "Whann's" and "Star Phosphate" in competition with other Phosphates or Commercial Fertilizers. Certificates must be furnished to the General Secretary, setting forth that our Phosphates were used, side by side, with other Fertilizers. The person who produces the best results from the use of either "Whann's" or "Star," compared with any or all others, shall be entitled to one ton of the special manure used. The same quantity of each of the competing Fertilizers to be used in the test and on the same kind of ground.

Competitors are required to furnish the General Secretary with a detailed statement of their modes of application and culture.

VICK & MEBANE, General Agents.

MAJ. J. A. ENGELHARD, Secretary C. F. A. A.:

SIR:—Please offer the following as Special Premiums to be competed for at the next Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, in November, 1872:
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of cotton to the acre.
1,000 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of corn in the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of peanuts to the acre.
500 lbs. Cape Fear Guano for the largest yield of sweet potatoes to the acre.

The above premiums are for the crops produced by this guano alone.

The rules and regulations of the Association must be complied with.

NORTHOP & CUMMING,

Other Special Premiums, and the General Premium list, will be issued early in the Spring. Very attractive premiums will be offered in all departments of industry, including a valuable Premium to the housewife exhibiting the largest and best specimens of her handiwork.


### MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. George Patterson, on Thursday evening, the 11th instant, JOHN E. CROW, of Petersburg, Va., to EMILY P., daughter of the Hon. George Davis, of Wilmington, N. C.

On Wednesday evening, the 17th day of April, 1872, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. F. Dickson, CHARLES I. GRADY, of Washington, D. C., to AGNES H., daughter of T. C. Servoss, of this city.

### DIED.

On Monday, 15th instant, Mrs. GEORGE H. ATKINSON, wife of Dr. Robert Atkinson, of Baltimore, and daughter-in-law of Bishop Atkinson, of this city.

PARDONED.—Gov. Caldwell on Saturday last pardoned Jas. T. Hunnicutt, a convict in the penitentiary.

The Roanoke *News* hoists the name of Gen. W. R. Cox as candidate for Governor, to be submitted, of course, to the action of the State Convention.

Columbus and Govan Adair and Martin Baynard are to be hung in Henderson county on the 14th of June, for the murder of Silas Weston and his two children in Rutherford county.

Gen. M. W. Ransom has accepted the invitation to deliver the address before the Hesperian and Columbian Societies of Trinity College at the next commencement.—Raleigh *News*.

A. K. Smedes, Esq., will deliver the address in Goldsboro' on Memorial Day.

What goes most against a farmer's gain? His mowing machine.


COFFEES—Expressly for Family Use.

Mocha, Old Government Java, Laguayra Choice, Prime and Medium Rio.

We have at all times a most complete Stock of Coffees, of superior quality, at the lowest possible figures.

We also offer a STRICTLY PRIME Fresh Ground Java Coffee, received in close packages from each New York steamer.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
7 North Front St.

CHOCOLATE

Baker's Premium Chocolate.
" Vanilla " French.
" Cocoa,
" Broma
Wallace's Cream Chocolate.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
7 North Front St.

GOLD DUST WHISKEY.

Superior in quality and flavor, gaining flavor daily; pure and low-priced.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
7 North Front St.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL

PURELY CALIFORNIA

D. WALKER'S

EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce St., N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile Fancy Drink, Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors, doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Viscera or Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the